The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For NOVEMBER, 1764.

Letter from a reformed Lady 547
Remarks on Memoirs of the Devonshire Family 548
Succinct and impartial History of the late War 549—552
Account of the Charter-House 552
The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. &c. 553—558
Proceeding on the American Duties 555
Success attending the Use of the Willow Bark in Agues 559—561
Remarks on Swallows on the Rhine 561
Account of the Earthquakes in the East Indies ibid.—563
Curious Fact in the Hist. of Hanover 563
Account of Julian the Apostate 564
Curious Letter disproving the Accounts of the Bastardy of Robert III. King of Scotland 566—570
Refutation of several Assertions in Mr. Wesley's Compendium of Natural Philosophy 570—573
Dr. Cook of the Whooping Cough 574
Anecdotes of two eminent Chymists 573
Excellent Formula of rational Prescriptions 576
Curious Question, Solution, &c. 577
Cases for Advice 578, 579, 550
Account of the Opera of Almena 579
Mr. Charles Yorke's Letter, &c. 580
Remarkable Anecdotes 581
A surprizing Escape ibid.
Benefits ill repaid 582
Misery of the Poor displayed 583
Descrip. of the Plate in Mechanics 584
New Drill Plough and Harrow ibid.
Strictures on a certain Author 585
POETICAL ESSAYS 586—590
Letter from the Chinese Spy 590, 591
Report of the Assembly of S. Carol. 591
Anecdote of M. Dorfling 592
Account of Psalmanazar 593
Lord Chief Justice Pratt's Letter 596
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 593
Marriages and Births; Deaths 598
Ecclesiastical Preferments 599
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Course of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS ibid,
Catalogue of Books 600
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 460

WITH

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And a Representation of

A NEW DRILL PLOUGH, HARROW, &c.

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PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in NOVEMBER 1764.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3 per. C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756	½ per C. 1753	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bonds prem.	In. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
23	Sunday																N.	rain
29	122	148 ½		Shut			83 ¼	84 ⅜		88 ¼	96 ⅜	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	37 0	0 13 0	25 ⅞	N. N. W	cold
30	121 ¼				82 ⅞	82 ⅛	83	84	86		96	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	37 0	0 11 0	25	N. W.	rain
31	121 ¼	148 ¼		82				84		88	96	93	93	37 0	0 11 0	25	W.	rain
1	121 ¼				83		83	84 ¼			96 ⅜	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	38 0	0 6 0	25 ⅛	N. W.	rain
2	121 ¼			82			82 ⅞	84 ⅛		88 ⅛	96 ⅜	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	38 0	0 6 0	25 ⅛	N.N.W.	rain
3		148 ½			82 ½		83	84 ¼			96 ¼	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	38 0	0 5 0	25 ¼	N. W.	rain
4	Sunday																W.	rain
5					82 ½		82 ½	84			96	93 ⅛	91 ¼	38 0	0 5 0	25 ¼	N. W.	rain
6	121 ⅝				83		83	84 ½	86 ⅛		96 ⅛	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	40 0	0 6 0	25	W. N. W	rain
7	122			82	83 ⅛		83	84 ⅛		88 ⅛	96 ⅛	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	40 0	0 6 0	25	N. W.	rain
8	121 ⅞	147 ¼		82	83	82 ½	83 ¼	84 ¼			96 ⅜	93 ⅜	94	39 0	0 7 0	25 ¼	W. N W.	rain
9																	S. S. E.	rain
10		147 ¼			83		83 ⅛	84 ⅜			96 ⅜	94	94	39 0	0 7 0	25 ⅜	S. E.	rain
11	Sunday																S. W.	rain
12	122 ¼			82 ⅛			83	84 ¼		88 ⅜	96 ¼	94	94	40 0	0 6 0	25 ⅛	S. W.	rain
13	121 ⅞			81 ⅞	82 ½	82 ¼	82 ¼	83 ⅞	86 ¼		95 ⅞	93 ⅛	93 ⅜	40 0	0 5 0	25 ⅛	N. W.	frost
14	121 ⅜			81			82	84		88 ⅛	96	93 ⅛	93 ⅜	40 0	0 0 0	25 ⅛	S. W.	rain
15	121 ⅜			81 ⅛		82 ½	82	84		88 ⅛	96 ⅛	94	94	39 0	0 5 0	25	N.W.bW.	frost
16	122 ¼			81 ⅞			82	84		88 ⅛	96 ⅛	94	94	39 0	0 5 0	25	N. N. E.	mild.
17		148 ½			82 ½		82	84			96	93 ⅞	94	39 0	0 6 0	25 ⅛	N, E.	fine
18	Sunday																E.	rain
19	121 ½	148 ¼		81 ⅞	82 ⅛		82 ⅛	84			96	94	94	38 0	0 5 0	25 ⅛	E.	fair
20	122	147 ¼		82	82 ⅛	82 ½	82 ⅛	84		88 ⅛	96	94	94	39 0	0 5 0	25	S. W.	rain
21	121	147 ½		82	82 ⅛		82	84		88 ⅛	96	94	94 ⅛	39 0	0 5 0	25 ⅛	N. E.	misl.
22	122 ¼	148 ¼			82 ⅛	82 ⅛	82	84 ⅛	86 ⅛	88 ⅛	96 ⅛	94	94	39 0	0 4 0	25 ⅛	N. E.	misl.
23	122 ½			82	82 ⅛	82 ⅛	82	84 ⅛		88	96	94 ¼	94 ⅛	39 0	0 4 0	25 ⅛	S.	fair
24				82	82 ¼	82 ⅛	82 ⅛	84 ¼		88 ⅛	96 ⅛	94 ¼	94 ⅛	39 0	0 3 0	25 ¼	S.	rain
25	Sunday																S.	rain
26	122 ¼	149		82 ⅛	82 ⅞		83	84 ⅜	86 ¼	88 ¾	96 ⅝	94 ⅜	94 ½	39 0	0 3 0	25 ⅛	E. N. E.	cold
27	122 ½	150 ½		82 ⅛	83	82 ⅝	83	84 ½	86 ¼		96 ½	94 ¼	94 ⅛	41 0	0 2 0	25 ¼	N. E.	cold

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through your no leſs inſtructive than amuſing Magazine, to convey my ſincere thanks to Mr. Heartfree, for his friendly admonition to us miſtaken ſpinſters, in your laſt for October.*

It is now no longer a matter of ſurprize to me, that being on all hands allowed one of the prettieſt women about town, and of no inconſiderable family or fortune, I am, however, arrived at the age of twenty-ſix, without once being ſeriouſly ſollicited to a tolerable marriage.

Nothing is plainer to me at preſent, than that this ſlight is owing to the conduct in vogue; of which (I bluſh to own it) I have been an aſſiduous follower; and, conſequently, without once giving myſelf the trouble to provide the ingredients neceſſary to the compoſition of a good wife, mother, miſtreſs, friend, neighbour, &c. I was unreaſonable enough to expect, that meer outſide beauty ſhould compenſate for a long train of concomitant vanities, and procure me a permanent felicity in an unexceptionable huſband.

How wild was this conceit! whilſt I ſuffered myſelf to be tickled with the coarſe flattery of each coxcomb who hovered about me, what wonder if the man of worth kept aloof, as ſcorning to mix with ſuch a herd, in contending for a heart and head ſo trifling?

By what rapid ſteps have the generality of us forfeited all the dignity of our ſex! Till of late years, the reſpectful diffident lover addreſſed to the ſoul, as well as body, of his miſtreſs; of which in our times, there is ſcarce any trace remaining, except in a chaſte play, well-wrote novel, or ſonnet, exhibiting the then living manners. The pretty fellow of theſe days arrogates a right to be met half way. He ſets out with the confident, familiar freedom he would aſſume to a dairy maid: Prefaced with an oath, he tells a young lady of birth and beauty, that ſhe is a *charming girl*; chucks her under the chin; lolls indolently on her ſhoulder; claſps her waiſt; treats her with cherries at a fruiterer's, or a noſegay in the park; gives her tickets for the opera, or Carliſle houſe; makes a jolly party for her at Vauxhall, where

"If cold beef, and burn'd champaign don't win her,
He quits the chace; and ſwears the devil's in her."

With ſhame I reflect on my ſometimes partaking in theſe noiſy entertainments; but congratulate myſelf, however, in that I was not a dupe to them.

Since I have mentioned a ſonnet, as a proof of the polite manners which then obtained, give me leave to inſtance in one not very remote, the firſt ſtanza of which runs thus:

"When Delia on the plain appears,
Aw'd by a thouſand tender fears,
Fain I'd approach, but dare not move;
Tell me, my heart, if this be love, &c.

You ſee, ſir, that I am become a thorough convert to your correſpondent's hints; and I deſire to publiſh it for the benefit of my ſiſterhood. Delias are moſt certainly grown very ſcarce; for my own part, by endeavouring to merit a Sir Charles Grandiſon, I do not deſpair to render myſelf a ſuitable mate for a man who may at leaſt emulate his character. Should I fail of ſuch an one, I determine, hence forward, at all events, to carry my virtue and vir-

* *See p.* 531.

nity along with me to the grave, rather than match with a buck, blood, or fribble. I am, ſir,

Mr. Heartfree's, and
Your humble ſervant,
A. B.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, H—, Nov. 20, 1764.

BY giving the following a place in your next, you will greatly oblige, Sir, Your, &c.

J. C.

IN reading a monthly publication for October laſt, among other things, I met with what is there entitled, "Memoirs of his grace the late duke of D———." Some parts of it may be true for me; but one paſſage I hope you will take the trouble to inſert the following remarks upon. The paſſage runs thus:

"When James, meaning James II. had well nigh deſtroyed the conſtitution of England, in order to eſtabliſh his own doctrine of popery, ſlavery, and paſſive obedience, his lordſhip invited over the prince of Orange to reſcue theſe kingdoms from his arbitrary deſigns, and was the firſt who had virtue and courage enough publickly to avow it, while James was yet upon the throne. This gave life to the public cauſe, and his great example was its chief ſupport. He raiſed all Derbyſhire, &c. cheriſhed the princeſs Anne, when ſhe ſtood moſt in need of a friend, and was the fountain of his country's deliverance."

Now, ſir, where the writer has met with all this I really cannot tell, as he has not quoted his author. Smollet, Rider, Rapin, Burnet, &c. only mention him amongſt thoſe, with whom the noblemen and gentlemen that went to Holland correſponded; but not as a particular perſon in that memorable event, or remarkably active therein; nay, Burnet's words are theſe. "The earl of D——— was ſpoke to, and he went into it." That the Cavendiſh family have been attached to the intereſt of their country, no honeſt man will deny; but as to aſcribing the life, and cauſe, and ſupport of the revolution, to that family alone, it is a mere partial cram: Let this memorialiſt look over the hiſtory of his country again, if he is an Engliſhman, and there ſee how active Herbert, Ruſſel, Sidney, Dunblaine, the biſhop of London, the duke of Norfolk, the marquis of Halifax, the earls of Dorſet, Nottingham, and Danby, the lords Lovelace, Delamere, Paulet and Eland were, and how many gentlemen of intereſt and fortune united in an application to the prince of Orange, intreating his aſſiſtance for the recovery of their liberties; but to impute the example, or influence, of the earl of D———, as the great and chief procuring cauſe of this, ſhews either plain partiality, or that this memorialiſt wrote to pleaſe a m-n-y. He ſays, he, viz. the e—l, had the courage to avow his diſapprobation of James's government, but takes care not to inſtance one particular action of that diſapprobation, only "he raiſed all Derbyſhire, &c." a mighty riſe! but avoids mentioning any thing of the Derbyſhironians riſing in rebellion againſt Edward the ſixth, when defeated by Lord Ruſſel, a time equally important, and the cauſe the ſame.

N. B. Theſe were not Scotch rebels.

But do you think he raiſed the half? if he raiſed the third, theſe were more than were of any uſe; and theſe he did not attempt to raiſe, till he heard moſt of the army had declared in favour of the prince of Orange, and particularly Lord Churchill (afterwards duke of Marlborough) whoſe example had by far more influence than that of the earl of D———. He further ſays, "he cheriſhed the princeſs Anne." How this could be, when he, viz. the earl, was in Derbyſhire, and the princeſs retired to Oxford, he has not informed us; nor does it appear that the earl was at any of the meetings among the nobility, at or near London, till the fray was moſtly over. The laſt paragraph I ſhall take any notice of, is that, where he adds, "He was the fountain of his country's deliverance," and having ſhewn the impropriety of what he ſaid above, it in a great meaſure invalidates that. But the truth of the matter is, when a perſon has done a popular action, gained applauſe, as the late D. of D——— did, by his adhering to Mr. P—t, he would have been extolled by

ſome

ſome, if he had died in France with Mr. Wilkes, as much avoiding the laws of his king and country, provided he had cried out with his laſt breath, Liberty! liberty! though licentiouſneſs were the principle.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 515.

THIS leads me to give an account of what paſſed between our court and the court of Spain, after what I have already related: We were ſo far from following the example of the court of Spain, that not the leaſt obſtruction was made to the departure of the count de Fuentes, their ambaſſador at our court, and accordingly he and his whole family ſet out for Dover on the 11ſt of January. In conſequence of this his majeſty in council, next day, ſigned a declaration of war againſt Spain, and ordered it to be proclaimed on the Monday following: which declaration the reader may ſee in Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 692. At the ſame time his majeſty gave orders, that a commiſſion ſhould be forthwith paſſed under the great ſeal, to authorize and impower the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque, and commiſſions to privateers, for taking and ſeizing the ſhips, veſſels, and goods of the king, or ſubjects of Spain. And on the 19th, the parliament having reaſſembled after their adjournment at Chriſtmas, his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and in a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne to the two houſes, acquainted them of his having declared war againſt Spain, which ſpeech the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 35.

To this ſpeech both houſes returned moſt dutiful and loyal addreſſes, in which they aſſured him of their utmoſt ſupport and aſſiſtance in a vigorous proſecution of ſo juſt and neceſſary a war; and to each his majeſty made a moſt gracious anſwer.

On the other hand, though the court of Spain did not for ſome time declare war in a public and ſolemn manner, yet it is plain they had reſolved upon it, even before the 10th of December, 1761, the day on which Mr. Wall delivered the haughty anſwer of that court to our ambaſſador's juſt aud reaſonable demand; for on the 5th of that month, two of their men of war and a frigate, and four tranſport ſhips, with two battalions of troops, an d large quantity of cannon, powder and ball, and other warlike ſtores, ſailed from Ferrol for the Weſt Indies; and the moment Mr. Wall delivered that anſwer, his catholic majeſty iſſued his orders for ſtopping and detaining all the Britiſh ſhips that ſhould be found in any of his harbours, under pretence of his ſuppoſing that all the Spaniſh ſhips then in the Britiſh harbour would be ſtopped and detained by us, though it was well known in Spain, that ſuch a treacherous violation of the laws of hoſpitality, as well as of all treaties of commerce, had never been practiſed in England.

At the ſame time they diſpatched an advice boat to Vera-Cruz to give notice of the rupture with Great Britain to their people in America; and they ſent a Genoeſe tartan (being the ſhip of a neutral power, and conſequently not liable to be intercepted by any of our ſhips of war) to cruiſe off the weſtern iſlands, to give the ſame notice to ſuch of their ſhips as might be then upon their voyage homewards from America. But of all the meaſures reſolved on by the court of Spain upon this occaſion, the moſt important was that relating to Portugal: The re-uniting of Portugal to their crown is a meaſure which the court of Spain have always had in their view ever ſince the ſeparation of that kingdom: whilſt they were in poſſeſſion of any part of the Netherlands it was the intereſt of England as well as France to prevent the ſucceſs of this meaſure; but as they are now diſpoſſeſſed of every part of the Netherlands, their ſucceſs in this meaſure might probably in a few years turn to the advantage of England, as the power of the Spaniſh monarchy would then be more upon a par with that of the French monarchy, the conſequence of which would ſoon be, notwithſtanding their preſent family compact, a revival of the antient jealouſy between theſe two rival nation, which would not only throw the whole

trade

trade of Spain as well as Portugal into our hands, but alſo would ſecure to us the alliance of a nation that could contribute its ſhare towards any German or northern alliance.

As the court of Spain were now to engage themſelves in a war merely for the ſake of aſſiſting France, they knew that France could not oppoſe this their favourite meaſure: They were, probably made believe, that France would effectually aſſiſt them; and as we could not prevent their conqueſt by our fleet alone, they imagined either that this nation would not be ſincere in aſſiſting Portugal, or that by our being ſo deeply engaged in the German war we could not be able to give Portugal an immediate and effectual aſſiſtance by our troops: It muſt indeed be allowed that this laſt would probably have been the caſe, if the empreſs of Ruſſia had not died ſo opportunely for us, as well as for our ally the king of Pruſſia; conſequently the court of Spain might have ſucceeded in this, which has long been and really ought to be their favourite view, if France had acted ſincerely. But that the court of France would in this reſpect have acted ſincerely, is very much to be queſtioned; with regard to Spain they were in the ſame caſe with that in which they had been ever ſince the beginning of the war, with regard to the houſe of Auſtria. They were obliged to promiſe, and even to ſeem to aſſiſt each of them in their favourite view, whilſt at the ſame time they were reſolved not to give either of them effectual aſſiſtance: The favourite view of the houſe of Auſtria was to reduce almoſt entirely the power of the houſe of Brandenburg; and the favourite view of Spain was to conquer, and annex to its own, the dominions of Portugal: Both theſe views were ſo contrary to the true intereſt of France, that the French miniſters would, if poſſible, have taken meaſures to prevent the full accompliſhment of either, even though the empreſs of Ruſſia had lived to ſee an end of the war.

To prevent this, however, was to be an after game, for which they truſted to their own addreſs; and in the mean time they encouraged Spain to break with Portugal, which they did in ſuch a bungling manner as to engage the honour, if it had not been the intereſt of this nation to protect that kingdom to the utmoſt of our power: For preſently after they had reſolved upon a rupture with us, they ſent to acquaint the king of Portugal thereof and deſired, or rather demanded, that his moſt faithful majeſty would join them in a war againſt England, aſſuring him at the ſame time that they would ſend garriſons of their own troops into all his majeſty's port towns, to guard them againſt any inſults from the Engliſh. But this, it ſeems, had been foreſeen by our miniſters, and proper meaſures taken to encourage the king of Portugal to ſupport the dignity and independency of his crown; for on the 8th of December, Mr. Hay the Britiſh miniſter at the court of Portugal, received diſpatches by the Portland man of war, which had arrived in fourteen days from Portſmouth, whereupon he went directly and had a conference with the prime miniſter of Portugal, the conſeqence of which was, that orders were iſſued, on the 11th, by his Portugueſe majeſty for augmenting every company of all the regiments in his ſervice with ſixteen men; and ſuch care had been taken by our miniſters that theſe diſpatches ſhould arrive in time, that a copy of them was ſent by another ſhip, which arrived at Liſbon the day after theſe orders were iſſued.

We may therefore ſuppoſe, that theſe diſpatches contained orders to Mr. Hay to communicate to the court of Portugal the then ſtate of affairs between Spain and us, to ſound their reſolutions, in caſe they ſhould be invited or threatened by France and Spain to join them in a war againſt us, and to aſſure his Portugueſe majeſty of our utmoſt aſſiſtance, in troops as well as ſhips of war, if his dominions ſhould be invaded by either of theſe powers, on account of his refuſing to join with them, or to agree to any meaſure inconſiſtent with the neutrality he had hitherto obſerved. Accordingly his Portugueſe majeſty reſolved to reject any ſuch propoſals they might make to him, but very prudently continued a ſort of negotiation with the French and Spaniſh miniſters reſiding at his court, until the 16th of March, when theſe two miniſters delivered him a moſt inſolent memorial, to which he returned a much ſofter anſwer than it

deſerved, and this encouraged them to preſent a ſecond memorial by way of reply, to which his majeſty gave ſuch an anſwer as put an end to all further negotiation. Both theſe memorials and anſwers the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 250, 252.

This laſt anſwer, I ſay, put an end to the negotiation, but as falſhood or injuſtice always ſeeks to conceal itſelf under a multiplicity of words, theſe two miniſters preſented a third memorial on the 23d of April, concluding with a demand of the neceſſary paſsports for their return to their reſpective courts, to which his Portugueſe majeſty returned an anſwer on the 25th, and concluded with telling them, that he had ordered their being furniſhed with the uſual paſsports, which they might call for when they pleaſed. This memorial and anſwer the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 325—327; and in conſequence thereof both theſe miniſters called for their paſsports the next day, and both ſet out on the 27th for Madrid without taking leave; whereupon his majeſty ſent orders to his miniſters at Madrid and Verſailles to leave thoſe courts in the ſame manner; which was preſently followed by hoſtilities on the part of Spain, whereupon his Portugueſe majeſty declared war in May againſt France and Spain, and this produced, in June, declarations of war from both theſe powers againſt Portugal, all which declarations the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 381, and 392.

This reſolution and firmneſs of the king and court of Portugal, was, we may preſume, very much owing to the influence and addreſs of the Lord Tyrawly, who had formerly been the Britiſh miniſter at that court, and who had during his reſidence there, acquired the eſteem and confidence of the king of Portugal and his whole court. For this reaſon it was moſt prudently reſolved by our court to ſend him thither as ſoon as a breach between us and Spain was become unavoidable: but his lordſhip had too bad an opinion of their military to have any concern with the command of their army, therefore after having accompliſhed what he was ſent for, he returned, and arrived at London on the 4th of Auguſt; and his lordſhip's opinion was ſoon juſtified by the event; for the fortifications of the frontier towns in Portugal, as well as the diſcipline both of their regular troops and militia had been ſo long and ſo much neglected, that though the Spaniſh army, under the command of the marquis de Sarria, and reinforced by a body of French troops, by a fatality or treachery in their councils, made their firſt impreſſion upon that province of Portugal which is by nature the ſtrongeſt, yet they met with very little reſiſtance *.

When I ſay this, geographers will ſuppoſe I mean the province called Tralos Montes, i. e. *trans montes*, becauſe it is beyond the mountains which ſeparate it from the maritime provinces of Minho and Beira: In this province of Tralos Montes they made themſelves maſters of Miranda, Braganza †, Chaves, and in ſhort the whole of that province lying north of the river Douro, without the loſs of a man; but then they found all the paſſes in the mountains towards Minho ſo much obſtructed, and ſo well guarded by the militia, that they durſt not attempt to paſs them, therefore they returned towards Monte Corvo, where one of their detachments attempted, on the 25th of May, to paſs the Douro, but were repulſed by a body of the militia tho' moſtly armed with nothing but ſcythes, flails, and pitchforks.

This inſignificant check made them abandon all the places they had poſſeſſed themſelves of, in Tralos Montes, and having paſſed the Douro where it ſeparates the north part of that province from the province of Leon, they came at laſt, and about the middle of July laid ſiege, to Almeida, which ſurrendered on the 25th upon condition of the garriſon's marching out with the honours of war, and engaging not to ſerve againſt Spain for ſix months. By this time the Spaniards had reaſon to expect having ſome hotter work upon their hands; for ſo expeditious had the Britiſh court been in ſending aſſiſtance to Portugal, that two Britiſh regiments from Ireland, of 1100 men each had arrived at Liſbon, on the 6th of May, and they were gradually followed by ſo many other regiments that, by the beginning of July, they could by themſelves alone have formed a conſiderable little army. On the 3d of that month the count de la Lippe Buckeburgh, who was to have the chief

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 71. *and* 132

† *See the map, Lond. Mag.* 1761 *p.* 628.

chief command of the Britiſh forces, arrived at Liſbon, and preſently after his arrival, the king of Portugal appointed him field marſhal of all his armies, and counſellor of ſtate: and his majeſty likewiſe promoted prince Charles of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who had arrived about the ſame time, to be a lieutenant general, and colonel of a regiment of horſe in his army. And beſide theſe neceſſary ſuccours in troops, though we had then a ſquadron in the Mediterranean, yet Admiral Hawke was ſent out, and actually ſailed on the 25th of June from St. Helen's for Liſbon, with another formidable ſquadron, of which ſee a liſt in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 394.

Whether the Spaniſh general was afraid of coming to an engagement with the Portugueſe army, now reinforced by ſuch a body of Britiſh troops, and commanded by ſuch an experienced general, is a queſtion I ſhall not take upon me to anſwer; but it is certain that, notwithſtanding his ſucceſs in the ſiege of Almedia, he attempted nothing after the reduction of that place. In the mean time the count de la Lippe reſolved to make the Spaniards feel ſome of the misfortunes of a war, which they had ſo wantonly begun; for which purpoſe he formed the ſcheme of an attack upon Valentia D'Alcantara, which was carried into execution ſolely by the Britiſh troops, for the Portugueſe deſigned to have accompanied them, took care not to come up in time. Of this brave exploit ſee two authentic accounts in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 512, and 547.

This affair alarmed the court of Madrid, and was perhaps the occaſion of the marquis de Sarria's being recalled, and the count D'Aranda's being ſent to command the Spaniſh army; who as ſoon as he arrived began to move in a more direct courſe towards Liſbon; for he marched his army to Caſtel Branco, but here he was obliged to ſtop for want of proviſions; and ſuch wants as theſe were perhaps the cauſe of Sarria's dilatory conduct; for a general is often blamed for misfortunes that ariſe from the negligence or miſconduct of miniſters, and as they are the favourites, he muſt not, in an abſolute monarchy, excuſe himſelf by accuſing them. In the beginning of October the Spaniſh army began to move from Caſtel Branco towards the Tagus, which brought on a ſmart action or two between detachments from the two armies, when the Britiſh troops again acquired great glory; of which ſee the authentic account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 596—599.

What deſign the Spaniſh general could have in attempting to paſs the Tagus it is not eaſy to gueſs; for as Liſbon lies upon the north ſide of that river, he muſt have repaſſed it to come at Liſbon, and the lower down he moved, his repaſſage would have become the more difficult: Nay, for near 40 miles above Liſbon it would have been impoſſible for him to repaſs it, as the river becomes a ſort of ſea, and was then well provided with Britiſh as well as Portugueſe ſhips and veſſels of war.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A brief Account of the Charter-houſe, London.

THIS hoſpital was anciently a monaſtery of Carthuſians, which being diſſolved at the reformation, it was afterwards, in the reign of king James I. together with ſeveral eſtates thereto belonging, purchaſed by Thomas Sutton, Eſq; for that religious deſign it is now applied to. He gave for the purchaſe thereof 13000l. laid out thereon 7000l. and endowed it with an eſtate, from which it receives 6000l. *per annum*. By this prodigious bounty here are maintained eighty old perſons, gentlemen by deſcent, but impoveriſhed by misfortunes; and forty-four ſcholars, who all live in a collegiate manner, have their clothes, lodging, phyſick &c. and money for private expences allowed them. The ſcholars are provided for according to their capacities. Some are bound out apprentices, others are ſent to the univerſities, where they receive twenty pound each per ann. for eight years together. The king or queen, lord chancellor, and archbiſhop of Canterbury are always governors of this hoſpital, the reſt of whom are choſen from among the nobility and gentry. The officers of the houſe are a maſter, preacher, phyſician, regiſter, ſchool maſter, uſher, reader, organiſt, ſteward of the courts, manciple, receiver and auditors, &c. *See the annexed fine View thereof.*

The

THE CHARTER HOUSE

and of the political Disputes thereby occa-

sion

tue in reg[illegible] then payable upon most of
the annuities, but with all due regard
to public credit, that is to say, to pay
off all such of the public creditors,
as should refuse to accept of the terms
then proposed, of which see a full
account in Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 310.
These terms were at first rejected by the
general courts of very one of our
three great companies, to that no
number of any of them could subscribe
to the terms offered with regard to
any part of the public debt, he was
entitled to in his corporate capacity,
but the other part of our public
debt, called annuities, every man
had therein was at liberty to
subscribe, notwithstanding his being
a member of one or more companies,
and to ready, were the great and rich
monopolists to their own annuities,
that above 40 millions of annuities, in
the whole, were subscribed on or before
the 25th of February following;
by the 1st day appointed for that
purpose, besides 12 millions more that
there is every cause to hope great
numbers, the proprietors
to the said parliament,
was carried in the affirmative, by two
who had little more than a majority
sufficient to intitle them to a vote; for
[illegible] that many of
[illegible] who were, however to subscribe
[illegible] would have been
[illegible] assembly, in case it
[illegible] their terms proposed,
[illegible] not only rejected, but would probably
be exasperated, by such a proceeding,
[illegible] against the
[illegible] that a great part of our
[illegible] stock, and we may probably
[illegible] that a great proportion of
[illegible] stock were likewise sent
[illegible] sale. But when
[illegible] we have that it really merited
not only protection, but would probably
be rewarded, by [illegible] the capital
[illegible] not be [illegible] a
[illegible] with terms proposed, reduce
[illegible] returning the [illegible] paid
[illegible] during the new day which the
parliament had indulged them with;
they could not subscribe their re-

spective

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 14, 1763, *being the third ſeſſion of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 503.

IT was lucky for the nation that we were in profound tranquility laſt year, and like to continue ſo for ſome time, otherwiſe I doubt if our miniſters could have obtained ſuch a good bargain from the Bank; for in all their former tranſactions with the government, they ſeem to have haggled as much as an uſurer of any conſcience could do with a young heir to a great eſtate. Even in their laſt preceding tranſaction, though more generous on their part than any former, yet there was ſomething that looked very like haggling in their deſiring and inſiſting upon the 3l. *per cent.* intereſt for the money they were then to advance, until the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1743. But if the terms propoſed and inſiſted on upon every ſuch occaſion were a little hard, it was not ſo much owing to the directors themſelves, or to the great proprietors of that ſtock, as to thoſe who were proprietors for ſmall ſums, namely, from 500 to 4 or 5000 l. ſtock. Of ſuch proprietors we muſt ſuppoſe, that the majority of every general court of the Bank, as well as of the Eaſt-India and South-Sea companies always has been, and always will be compoſed, and as the directors can do nothing of any extraordinary nature, without the authority or approbation of a general court, they muſt, in all their tranſactions with the government, ſtipulate ſuch terms as they think the majority will approve of: Now, as it is, generally ſpeaking, harder to deal with men of ſmall fortunes, than with people in affluent circumſtances; therefore we may ſuppoſe, that the directors, in all their tranſactions with the government, were obliged to inſiſt upon harder terms, than either they or the great ſtock-holders would otherwiſe have been ſatisfied with.

This method of reaſoning was ſtrongly confirmed, by the behaviour of our three great companies in the year 1749. In that year it was reſolved by the houſe of Commons, to reduce the intereſt then payable upon moſt of the national debt, but with all due regard to public credit, that is to ſay, to pay off all ſuch of the public creditors, as ſhould refuſe to accept of the terms then propoſed, of which ſee a full account in Lond. Mag. 1750, p. 310. Theſe terms were at firſt rejected by the general courts of every one of our three great companies *, ſo that no member of any of them could ſubſcribe to the terms offered, with regard to any part of the public debt, he was intitled to in his corporate capacity, but as to the other ſort of our public debts, called annuities, every man poſſeſſed thereof was at full liberty to ſubſcribe, notwithſtanding his being a member of one of theſe companies; and ſo ready were the great and rich members to ſubſcribe their annuities, that above 40 millions of annuities, in the whole, were ſubſcribed on or before the 28th of February following †, being the laſt day appointed for that purpoſe; from whence we muſt ſuppoſe that in every one of our three great companies, the queſtion for agreeing to the terms offered by parliament, was carried in the negative, by thoſe who had little more than was juſt ſufficient to intitle them to a vote; for we cannot ſuppoſe, that many of thoſe who were ſo ready to ſubſcribe their annuities, could have been againſt the company's agreeing in their corporate capacity to ſubſcribe their capital ſtock, and we may probably ſuppoſe that the great proprietors of capital ſtock, were likewiſe great proprietors of annuities. But when the former ſaw that the parliament had not only reſolved, but would probably be enabled, to pay off the capital ſtock, every one of the three companies agreed to the terms propoſed, rather than to run the riſk of being paid off, and accordingly, before the 30th of May, being the new day which the parliament had indulged them with ‡, they conſented to ſubſcribe their reſpective

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1750, *p.* 42, 90, 92. † *See ditto, p.* 138. ‡ *See ditto, p.* 312.

ſpective capitals by which that glorious ſcheme was at laſt completely executed; but when ſuch another ſcheme can be carried into execution, is a queſtion not eaſily to be anſwered: It can never be ſo much as propoſed until our three *per cents* come to ſell above par; and this can never happen if we go on in the method we have been in for many years, of paying off very little in time of peace, and adding a great deal in time of war to our national debt.

As to this new act itſelf, the redemption clauſe in the ſaid act. 15, Geo. 2d chap 23d, is repealed, and it is enacted, that the ſaid governor and company, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall continue one body corporate and politic, by the name aforeſaid, and ſhall for ever receive and enjoy the ſaid intire yearly fund of 100000l. together with perpetual ſucceſſion and privilege of excluſive banking, and all other abilities, powers, privileges, and advantages whatſoever, whereunto they were intitled by the acts or charters then in force, ſubject nevertheleſs, to ſuch reſtrictions and rules, and alſo to ſuch other agreements as in the ſaid acts and charters are preſcribed, and alſo to the power and condition of redemption herein after contained. Which is as follows:

Provided, that at any time, upon 12 months notice, after the 1ſt of Aug. 1786, and not before, and upon repayment of the ſaid ſum of 3,200,000l. without any deduction or abatement, and upon payment of all arrears of the ſaid 100,000l. *per ann.* and all the principal and intereſt which ſhall be owing upon all ſuch tallies, exchequer orders, exchequer bills, or parliamentary funds, which they ſhall have in their hands, or be intitled to, at the time of ſuch notice, (ſuch funds for redemption whereof other proviſion is made in and by the act 8 George I. chap. 21, by the act 1 George II. chap. 8, by the act, 2 George II, chap. 3, and by the act 19, George II, chap. 6, always and only excepted) then, and in ſuch caſe, and not till then, the ſaid yearly fund of 100,000l, ſhall ceaſe and determine.

And to prevent any doubt concerning the privilege of excluſive banking, it is enacted, that no other bank ſhall be erected or allowed by parliament, and that it ſhall not be lawful for any body politic or corporate, erected or to be erected, or to any other perſons united, or to be united, in covenants or partnerſhip, exceeding the number of ſix perſons in England, to borrow, owe, or take up money on their bills or notes payable at demand, or at any leſs time than ſix months from the borrowing thereof, during the continuance of ſuch ſaid privilege to the Bank, who are hereby declared to be and remain, a corporation, (with the privilege of excluſive banking as before recited) ſubject to redemption on the terms and conditions before mentioned.

Theſe clauſes I have given a pretty full abſtract of, becauſe it ſeems to be doubtful, whether there be any thing more thereby meant, than the redemption of their annuity of 1000000l. by paying off the principal &c. upon a year's notice after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1786, and if this be the caſe, if they are after the redemption of that annuity to continue for ever a corporation, with the privilege of excluſive banking, it muſt be allowed, that they have paid an ample conſideration for the 22 years continuance of that annuity, as the natural intereſt of money is certainly now above 3l. *per cent.* By their charter the corporation of the Bank is eſtabliſhed for ever * and conſequently cannot ceaſe without a forfeiture, or expreſs words in a royal revocation, or an act of parliament: By moſt of the acts before mentioned to be excepted, it is expreſſly enacted, that the company of the Bank, and their ſucceſſors ſhall continue a corporation, and enjoy all the privileges &c. belonging thereto, until the complete redemption of the annuity thereby granted them; therefore if the clauſe of redemption, in this new act, was meant to put an end both to their corporation and excluſive privilege, it would be inconſiſtent with theſe acts as well as with the royal charters. And laſtly the expreſs words of the clauſe firſt above recited, by which the corporation and excluſive privilege of the Bank are continued for ever cannot, I ſhould think, be repealed without ſome words equally expreſs in the redemption clauſe, or ſome particular clauſe for that purpoſe; eſpecially as this was actually done in the laſt act, 7 Anne, chap. 7; for it was there by

* *See act 15 Geo. II. chap. 23. clauſe penult.*

by enacted, that upon redemption, as therein provided, not only the fund of 600000l. ſhould ceaſe, but alſo that the Bank and Corporation ſhould ceaſe.

As this doubt occurred to me, I thought it neceſſary to mention it, becauſe if well founded the ſooner it is cleared up, the better; and I ſhall add that to this new act a new and a very neceſſary clauſe was added, for making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to forge or counterfeit any letter of attorney, or other inſtrument, to transfer, ſell, or convey any ſhare in any transferrable ſtock or annuities.

The next money bill brought in, was that for granting certain duties in the Britiſh plantations in America, &c. In order to prepare for the bringing in of ſome ſuch bill, ſeveral accounts were on the firſt of March ordered to be preſented to the houſe, and next day it was reſolved, to addreſs his majeſty to give directions to lay before the houſe, copies or extracts, of all letters and advices which had been received from his majeſty's governors, and any other public officers, with regard to the proper method for ſecuring and improving the revenues, and preventing contraband trade in America, and with regard to the ſtationing veſſels or ſhips of war for that purpoſe. Theſe accounts and advices were accordingly laid before the houſe, and afterwards referred to the committee of ways and means; and, on the 7th, an inſtruction was, *nem. con.* ordered to the ſaid committee, that they do conſider of proper methods for raiſing a revenue in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, towards defraying the neceſſary charges of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſame.

In purſuance of this inſtruction, when the houſe, on the 9th, reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, ſeveral reſolutions to this purpoſe were agreed to, which were next day reported and moſt of them agreed to by the houſe, as beforementioned *; and then it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in purſuant to all the reſolutions, then agreed to; and that Mr. Whately, Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. attorney general, Mr. ſollicitor general, Mr. Jenkinſon, and the Lord Barrington, do prepare, and bring in the ſame; preſently after which an inſtruction was ordered to the committee of ways and means, that they do conſider of the 8th article annexed to the book of Rates, and the ſeveral laws relating to the allowance made for leakage upon wines imported into this kingdom.

On the 12th an inſtruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the aforeſaid bill, or bills, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, for more effectually preventing the clandeſtine exportation, importation, and conveyance of goods, to and from the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, and for improveing and ſecuring the trade between Great Britain and the ſaid colonies and plantations. And the houſe having the ſame day reſolved itſelf again into the committee of ways and means, ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to, moſt of them being ſuch as had been recommitted, upon the former report, and being now properly altered, they were, with the reſt, agreed to next day by the houſe, as before mentioned †; whereupon an inſtruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare, and bring in a bill, or bills, purſuant to the reſolutious agreed to on the 10th, they do make proviſion in the ſaid, bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, purſuant to the four firſt reſolutions now agreed to; and then it was ordered, that a bill be brought in purſuant to the laſt of the ſaid reſolutions, and that Mr. Dyſon and Mr. Hunter do prepare and bring in the ſame; after which an inſtruction was, on the ſame day, ordered to the gentlemen appointed to bring in a bill, or bills, purſuant to the reſolutions agreed to on the 10th, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, for preventing the importation of ſugar into Ireland, except ſhipped and loaded in Great Britain.

On the 14th Mr. Jenkinſon preſented to the houſe (according to moſt of theſe orders) a bill for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies antl plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual the

* *See before*, p. 446.

† *See before* p. 447.

ſpective capitals by which that glorious ſcheme was at laſt completely executed; but when ſuch another ſcheme can be carried into execution, is a queſtion not eaſily to be anſwered: It can never be ſo much as propoſed until our three *per cents* come to ſell above par; and this can never happen if we go on in the method we have been in for many years, of paying off very little in time of peace, and adding a great deal in time of war to our national debt.

As to this new act itſelf, the redemption clauſe in the ſaid act. 15, Geo. 2d chap 23d, is repealed, and it is enacted, that the ſaid governor and company, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall continue one body corporate and politic, by the name aforeſaid, and ſhall for ever receive and enjoy the ſaid intire yearly fund of 100000l. together with perpetual ſucceſſion and privilege of excluſive banking, and all other abilities, powers, privileges, and advantages whatſoever, whereunto they were intitled by the acts or charters then in force, ſubject nevertheleſs, to ſuch reſtrictions and rules, and alſo to ſuch other agreements as in the ſaid acts and charters are preſcribed, and alſo to the power and condition of redemption herein after contained. Which is as follows:

Provided, that at any time, upon 12 months notice, after the 1ſt of Aug. 1786, and not before, and upon repayment of the ſaid ſum of 3,200,000l. without any deduction or abatement, and upon payment of all arrears of the ſaid 100,000l. *per ann.* and all the principal and intereſt which ſhall be owing upon all ſuch tallies, exchequer orders, exchequer bills, or parliamentary funds, which they ſhall have in their hands, or be intitled to, at the time of ſuch notice, (ſuch funds for redemption whereof other proviſion is made in and by the act 8 George I. chap. 21, by the act 1 George II. chap. 8, by the act, 2 George II, chap. 3, and by the act 19, George II, chap. 6, always and only excepted) then, and in ſuch caſe, and not till then, the ſaid yearly fund of 100,000l, ſhall ceaſe and determine.

And to prevent any doubt concerning the privilege of excluſive banking, it is enacted, that no other bank ſhall be erected or allowed by parliament, and that it ſhall not be lawful for any body politic or corporate, erected or to be erected, or to any other perſons united, or to be united, in covenants or partnerſhip, exceeding the number of ſix perſons in England, to borrow, owe, or take up money on their bills or notes payable at demand, or at any leſs time than ſix months from the borrowing thereof, during the continuance of ſuch ſaid privilege to the Bank, who are hereby declared to be and remain, a corporation, (with the privilege of excluſive banking as before recited) ſubject to redemption on the terms and conditions before mentioned.

Theſe clauſes I have given a pretty full abſtract of, becauſe it ſeems to be doubtful, whether there be any thing more thereby meant, than the redemption of their annuity of 100000l. by paying off the principal &c. upon a year's notice after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1786, and if this be the caſe, if they are after the redemption of that annuity to continue for ever a corporation, with the privilege of excluſive banking, it muſt be allowed, that they have paid an ample conſideration for the 22 years continuance of that annuity, as the natural intereſt of money is certainly now above 3l. *per cent.* By their charter the corporation of the Bank is eſtabliſhed for ever * and conſequently cannot ceaſe without a forfeiture, or expreſs words in a royal revocation, or an act of parliament. By moſt of the acts before mentioned to be excepted, it is expreſſly enacted, that the company of the Bank, and their ſucceſſors ſhall continue a corporation, and enjoy all the privileges &c. belonging thereto, until the complete redemption of the annuity thereby granted them; therefore if the clauſe of redemption, in this new act, was meant to put an end both to their corporation and excluſive privilege, it would be inconſiſtent with theſe acts as well as with the royal charter. And laſtly the expreſs words of the clauſe firſt above recited, by which the corporation and excluſive privileges of the Bank are continued for ever cannot, I ſhould think, be repealed without ſome words equally expreſs in the redemption clauſe, or ſome particular clauſe for that purpoſe; eſpecially as this was actually done in the laſt act, 7 Anne, chap. 7; for it was there by

* *See act* 15 *Geo.* II. *chap.* 23. *clauſe penult.*

by enacted, that upon redemption, as therein provided, not only the fund of 1000000l. ſhould ceaſe, but alſo that the Bank and Corporation ſhould ceaſe.

As this doubt occurred to me, I thought it neceſſary to mention it, becauſe if well founded the ſooner it is cleared up, the better; and I ſhall add that to this new act a new and a very neceſſary clauſe was added, for making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to forge or counterfeit any letter of attorney, or other inſtrument, to transfer, ſell, or convey any ſhare in any transferrable ſtock or annuities.

The next money bill brought in, was that for granting certain duties in the Britiſh plantations in America, &c. In order to prepare for the bringing in of ſome ſuch bill, ſeveral accounts were on the firſt of March ordered to be preſented to the houſe, and next day it was reſolved, to addreſs his majeſty to give directions to lay before the houſe, copies or extracts, of all letters and advices which had been received from his majeſty's governors, and any other public officers, with regard to the proper method for ſecuring and improving the revenues, and preventing contraband trade in America, and with regard to the ſtationing veſſels or ſhips of war for that purpoſe. Theſe accounts and advices were accordingly laid before the houſe, and afterwards referred to the committee of ways and means; and, on the 7th, an inſtruction was, *nem. con.* ordered to the ſaid committee, that they do conſider of proper methods for raiſing a revenue in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, towards defraying the neceſſary charges of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſame.

In purſuance of this inſtruction, when the houſe, on the 9th, reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, ſeveral reſolutions to this purpoſe were agreed to, which were next day reported and moſt of them agreed to by the houſe, as beforementioned *; and then it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in purſuant to all the reſolutions, then agreed to; and that Mr. Whately, Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. attorney general, Mr. ſollicitor general, Mr. Jenkinſon, and the Lord Barrington, do prepare, and bring in the ſame; preſently after which an inſtruction was ordered to the committee of ways and means, that they do conſider of the 8th article annexed to the book of Rates, and the ſeveral laws relating to the allowance made for leakage upon wines imported into this kingdom.

On the 12th an inſtruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the aforeſaid bill, or bills, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, for more effectually preventing the clandeſtine exportation, importation, and conveyance of goods, to and from the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, and for improveing and ſecuring the trade between Great Britain and the ſaid colonies and plantations. And the houſe having the ſame day reſolved itſelf again into the committee of ways and means, ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to, moſt of them being ſuch as had been recommitted, upon the former report, and being now properly altered, they were, with the reſt, agreed to next day by the houſe, as before mentioned †; whereupon an inſtruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare, and bring in a bill, or bills, purſuant to the reſolutions agreed to on the 10th, they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, purſuant to the four firſt reſolutions now agreed to; and then it was ordered, that a bill be brought in purſuant to the laſt of the ſaid reſolutions, and that Mr. Dyſon and Mr. Hunter do prepare and bring in the ſame; after which an inſtruction was, on the ſame day, ordered to the gentlemen appointed to bring in a bill, or bills, purſuant to the reſolutions agreed to on the 10th, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, for preventing the importation of ſugar into Ireland, except ſhipped and loaded in Great Britain.

On the 14th Mr. Jenkinſon preſented to the houſe (according to moſt of theſe orders) a bill for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual the

* *See before, p.* 446.

† *See before p.* 447.

act, 6 Geo. 2. chap. 13, for applying the produce of ſuch duties, and of the duties to ariſe by virtue of the ſaid act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations; for explaining an act made in the 25th Char. 2, chap. 7; and for altering and diſallowing ſeveral drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and from the ſaid colonies and plantations, and improving and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great Britain. This comprehenſive bill being received and read a firſt time, was ordered to be read a ſecond time on the 16th, which it accordingly was, and was committed to a committee of the whole houſe, for the 22d. In the mean time a number of gentlemen were, on the 20th, ordered to attend the ſaid committee, on that day, and after reading the order of that day for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee, a great number of accounts were referred to the ſame, after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee on the bill, made a progreſs and reſolved to go again into a committee on the bill, the next morning, when a number of other gentlemen were ordered to attend. Next morning ſeveral new accounts were preſented to the houſe, and referred to the committee, and the houſe having reſolved itſelf into the ſame, after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Whately reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made ſeveral amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; whereupon the report was ordered to be received on the 26th.

On that day a petition from ſeveral perſons of Saliſbury in Wiltſhire, againſt the diſallowing of the drawbacks on calicoes and foreign linnens, was offered to be preſented to the houſe, and a motion made for bringing it up; but upon the queſtion's being put, it paſſed in the negative, *nemine contradicente*, ſoon after which Mr. Whately made his report, when the amendments made by the committee, with amendments to ſome of them, were agreed to by the houſe, and ſeveral amendments were made by the houſe; and then the bill with the amendments was ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 30th the bill was read a third time, when a clauſe was added by way of ryder, and ſeveral amendments were made by the houſe to the bill; after which it was reſolved that the bill do paſs, and Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and deſire their concurrence, which their lordſhips were pleaſed to grant, without any amendment; and on the 5th of April the bill received the royal aſſent.

As to the act itſelf, the reader may collect the ſubſtance of it from the reſolutions and inſtructions upon which it was founded; but I muſt take notice, that the project mentioned in the 14th reſolution of March the 10th, was not carried into execution. Perhaps it was not thought proper to proceed ſo far at this time, whatever may be thought proper hereafter; for I am apt to believe, this will not be the laſt tax that will be impoſed by the parliament of Great-Britain upon our fellow ſubjects in America, only I hope that the ſame regard will always be had to the labouring poor in that part of the world, that has been ſhewn by the bill now under conſideration; for it muſt be confeſſed, that no one of the taxes impoſed by this new law, can affect any neceſſary of life, or any material for manufacture. This is a maxim in politicks which ought never to have been departed from; but as we have for ſo many years thought it neceſſary to load and embarraſs our trade with taxes, I am afraid the ſame cauſe which made us think it neceſſary in time paſſed, will make us think it neceſſary in time to come, as often as a greater ſum is wanted for the current ſervice, than the clear public revenue can be expected to produce. This is a national misfortune; but to load thoſe things with taxes without which our induſtrious poor cannot ſubſiſt, would be national cruelty, and would certainly at laſt be attended with national ruin and depopulation; for if the neceſſaries of life, or even the comforts of life, uſually enjoyed by the vul-

ſar, be by taxes rendered ſo dear as to make it apparent to every man of common reflection, that the utmoſt he and any young woman he may marry, can propoſe to earn by their labour, will ſcarcely be ſufficient to ſupport themſelves, he will never venture to marry, the conſequence of which will be, that labouring people will ſoon become ſcarce in this iſland, which by the nature of things muſt ſo raiſe the wages of working people in every ſort of manufacture, that none of them can be ſold at any foreign market, conſequently many of our manufactures muſt be given up, and the numbers of our people thereby greatly reduced.

Therefore whatever we may do with regard to any articles of luxury, it is hoped that care will be taken not to load with taxes any of thoſe articles of conſumption that are neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the poor working people in America. But now we have begun to think of taxing our fellow ſubjects in that part of the world, I am ſurpriſed, no one thought of making ſome inquiry into the quitrents due to the crown, I believe, in moſt of our colonies and plantations, at leaſt in all thoſe that are not proprietary. If an account of thoſe quitrents, and of the uſes to which they have been applied, had been called for, and if it had appeared, that they had never yet been of any great benefit either to the crown or the publick, why might not they have been all aboliſhed, and a proper land tax eſtabliſhed in their room? Of all ſorts of taxes that ever were, or ever can be thought of, what we now call a land tax, that is to ſay, a tax upon the annual profits ariſing from eſtates real or perſonal is, when duly and properly aſſeſſed, the moſt natural, and the moſt eaſily levied: Even that tax, which we call tithes, is a ſort of land tax: It is the only tax that was ever eſtabliſhed by divine authority, and if ſtrictly levied would be a moſt heavy tax upon land eſtates; for it would amount to 6s. in the pound, as it is the tenth part of the produce, and it is uſually reckoned, that every farm ought to produce three times the amount of the rent, otherwiſe the farmer has a hard bargain. From hence, I ſuppoſe, our people in Virginia concluded, that all public taxes were due by divine authority, and therefore, in the old laws of Virginia, all perſons liable to pay the tax were called Tythables, though the tax they impoſed was rather a poll-tax than a land tax, but as they had little or no money among them, it was payable in tobacco, the ſtaple produce of their lands. A land tax can never affect any but thoſe that have ſome property, and conſequently it can never affect the poor who have no property in any thing but their labour. And as to the people of property it affects every one, if juſtly aſſeſſed, in a juſt proportion, according to the property they are poſſeſſed of. But above all, it is among a free people attended with this ſignal advantage, that it throws leſs corruptive power into the hands of miniſters of ſtate, than is thrown by any tax upon conſumption; for no ſuch tax can be effectually levied, without employing a number of officers, who muſt all be not only appointed by, but removable at the pleaſure of the miniſters of ſtate for the time being, and may be very oppreſſive, if connived at, upon any one who is liable to pay the tax.

I hope this neither is, nor ever was, the reaſon why no proper method has ever yet been eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, for making a full and juſt aſſeſſment towards raiſing the land tax though nothing is more eaſy than to contrive an effectual method for that purpoſe; nor is there any thing more certain than that in the preſent circumſtances of Europe, a very large public revenue muſt be annually raiſed by this nation, for our ſecurity at home, and for the protection of our trade and navigation abroad; and the leſs that is produced by the land tax, the more neceſſary it becomes to increaſe the corruptive power of miniſters of ſtate, by loading and harraſſing the people with taxes upon conſumption. But what is moſt ſurpriſing is, that in this free country the men of property, either real or perſonal, ſhould have been ſo blind to their own intereſt, as well as diſregardleſs of the conſtitution and liberties of their country, as to chuſe to have the neceſſary revenue raiſed by taxes upon conſumption rather than by taxes upon property. They may depend upon it, and many of them

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begin now to be ſenſible of it, that taxes, in whatever way raiſed, muſt all fall ultimately upon them: The only difference is, that the tax upon property, by us improperly called the land tax, is paid by them directly to the collectors of the public revenue, whereas, they pay near the double of every tax upon conſumption to the dealers in thoſe taxed commodities, which their luxury or neceſſity obliges them to conſume: Yet our men of property ſeem hitherto to have thought, that the land tax was the only tax impoſed upon them, becauſe it was the only tax they paid to the collectors of the public revenue: This was really like the ſtupid animal which, when purſued, runs its head into the firſt hole it meets with, and becauſe it ſees no body, it thinks no body ſees it, though the whole reſt of its body be openly expoſed view.

'Tis true, we have at preſent, in this kingdom, a melancholy reaſon for continuing our taxes upon conſumption, becauſe, if we had no ſuch taxes that great part of perſonal property now veſted in the public creditors, could not be made to contribute any thing towards the public revenue; and the more of theſe taxes that may be, if any of them ever ſhould be abolished, the leſs will theſe public creditors contribute towards the ſupport of that government which ſupports them in luxury, or in indolence and idleneſs. But this reaſon did not ſubſiſt at the time of the reſtoration, which was the firſt time that any taxes, except the tonnage and poundage, were ever impoſed upon conſumption, by any regular ſort of government; Nor does this reaſon ſubſiſt in America, as few, if any, of our public creditors have taken up their reſidence in that country.

I therefore hope, that the people of property in America, will ſhew that they have ſo much reflection and good ſenſe, as to chuſe to have the taxes they are to pay, impoſed upon property rather than upon conſumption, unleſs it be a duty payable at importation, upon articles of mere luxury; and that duty ſo ſmall as not to occaſion a clandeſtine importation from their foreign neighbours, which, I fear, will be found to be the caſe with reſpect to ſome of the duties impoſed by this act; for if it ſhould, it may be the cauſe of our parliament's reſolving to have all the duties upon conſumption raiſed in that country by virtue of the laws of exciſe, which is the only method by which high duties upon conſumption can be effectually raiſed, in a country of eaſy acceſs; even as to home produce, if the duties impoſed upon it be very high, a foreign produce of the ſame kind will be clandeſtinely imported, and will be ſpread through the whole of the open country, and by degrees into the cities and market towns, unleſs they be ſurrounded with impaſſable motes, ramparts, or barricades, which is the caſe of moſt of the towns in Holland, Flanders and France, but is far from being the caſe of any of our plantations in America.

But if it ſhould be reſolved to raiſe the public revenue in America by a tax upon property, it is certain that no land ought to be made ſubject to it, until a certain number of years after the land has been cleared, cultivated, and ſecurely poſſeſſed. And in proportioning this revenue, we ought to conſider that, as the people in America are divided into ſuch a number of little diſtinct colonies, they muſt always be at a great expence in maintaining their reſpective civil governments; and in providing for and guarding their extenſive land frontier; as I hope it is not propoſed to keep up ſuch a ſtanding army of regular troops in that country as will be ſufficient for this purpoſe. The militia of each colony muſt be intruſted chiefly with the guard of its own frontier, and no part of the militia can ever be called out, without the colony's being at ſome expence. We ought likewiſe to conſider, that the people of that country are ſtill kept under many reſtraints in their trade for the benefit of their mother country as ſuppoſed, though I doubt much if it be ſo; therefore it would be unjuſt to make them contribute to the general public expence equally, that is to ſay proportionably, with the people in this iſland.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

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An Account of the Succeſs of the Bark of the Willow, in the Cure of Agues. In a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Edmund Stone, *to the Earl of* Macclesfield, *dated* April 25, 1763.

Read before the Royal Society, June 2, 1763.

"THERE is a bark of an Engliſh tree, which I have found by experience to be a powerful aſtringent and very efficacious in curing aguiſh and intermitting diſorders.

About ſix years ago, I accidentally taſted it, and was ſurpriſed at its extraordinary bitterneſs; which immediately raiſed in me a ſuſpicion of its having the properties of the Peruvian bark. As this tree delights in a moiſt or wet ſoil, where agues chiefly abound, the general maxim, that many natural maladies carry their cures along with them, or that their remedies lie not far from their cauſes, was ſo very apposite to this particular caſe, that I could not help applying it, and that this might be the intention of providence here, I muſt own had ſome little weight with me.

The exceſſive plenty of this bark furniſhed me, in my ſpeculative diſquiſitions upon it, with an argument both for and againſt theſe imaginary qualities of it; for, on one hand, as intermittents are very common, it was reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that what what was deſigned for their cure, ſhould be as common and eaſy to be procured. But then, on the other hand, it ſeemed probable, that if there was any conſiderable virtue in this bark, it muſt have been diſcovered from its plenty. My curioſity prompted me to look into the diſpenſatories and books of botany and examine what they ſaid concerning it; but there it exiſted only by name. I could not find, that it hath, or ever had, any place in pharmacy, or any ſuch qualities, as I ſuſpected aſcribed to it by the botaniſts.

However, I determined to make ſome experiments with it; and for this purpoſe, I gathered that ſummer near a pound weight of it, which I dryed in a bag, upon the outſide of a baker's oven, for more than three months, at which time it was to be reduced to a powder, by pounding and ſifting after the manner that other barks are pulverized.

It was not long before I had an opportunity of making a trial of it; but being an entire ſtranger to its nature, I gave it in very ſmall quantities; I think it was about twenty grains of the powder at a doſe, and repeated it every four hours between the fits; but with great caution and the ſtricteſt attention to its effects: The fits were conſiderably abated, but did not entirely ceaſe. Not perceiving the leaſt ill conſequences, I grew bolder with it, and in a few days encreaſed the doſe to two ſcruples, and the ague was ſoon removed.

It was then given to ſeveral others with the ſame ſucceſs; but I found it better anſwered the intention, when a dram of it was taken every four hours, in the intervals of the paroxyſms.

I have continued to uſe it as a remedy for agues and intermitting diſorders, for five years ſucceſſively, and ſucceſſfully. It hath been given I believe to fifty perſons, and never failed in the cure, except in a few autumnal and quartan agues, with which the patients had been long and ſeverely afflicted; theſe it reduced in a great degree, but did not wholly take them off; the patient, at the uſual time for the return of his fit, felt ſome ſmattering of his diſtemper, which the inceſſant repetition of theſe powders could not conquer: It ſeemed as if their power could reach thus far and no farther, and I did ſuppoſe that it would not have long continued to reach ſo far, and that the diſtemper would have ſoon returned with its priſtine violence; but I did not ſtay to ſee the iſſue: I added one fifth part of the Peruvian bark to it, and with this ſmall auxiliary it totally routed its adverſary. It was found neceſſary likewiſe, in one or two obſtinate caſes, at other times of the year, to mix the ſame quantity of that bark with it; but theſe were caſes, where the patient went abroad imprudently, and caught cold, as a poſt-chaiſe boy did, who, being almoſt recovered from an inveterate tertian ague, would follow his buſineſs, by which means he not only neglected his powders, but, meeting with bad weather, renewed his diſtemper.

One fifth part was the largeſt and indeed the only proportion of the *quin-*

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quina made use of in this compoſition, and this only upon extraordinary occaſions. The patient was never prepared, either by vomiting, bleeding, purging, or any medicines of a ſimilar intention, for the reception of this bark, but he entered upon it abruptly and immediately, and it was always given in powders, with any common vehicle, ſalwater, tea, ſmallbeer and ſuch like. This was done purely to aſcertain its effects and that I might be aſſured the changes wrought in the patient could not be attributed to any other thing: Though, had there been a due preparation, the moſt obſtinate intermittents would probably have yielded to this bark without any foreign aſſiſtance: And, by all I can judge, from five years experience of it upon a number of perſons, it appears to be a powerful abſorbent, aſtringent, and febrifuge and in intermitting caſes, of the ſame nature and kind with the Peruvian bark, and to have all its properties, though perhaps not always in the ſame degree. It ſeems likewiſe to have this additional quality, viz, to be a ſafe medicine; for I never could perceive the leaſt ill effect from it, though it has been always given without any preparation of the patient.

The tree, from which this bark is taken, is ſtiled by Ray, in his *Synopſis*, *ſalix alba vulgaris*, the common white willow. *Hæc omnium nobis cognitarum maxima eſt, et in ſatis craſſam et proceram arborem adoleſcit.*

It is called in theſe parts, by the common people the willow, and ſometimes the Dutch willow; but, if it be of a foreign extraction, it hath been ſo long naturalized to the climate, that it thrives as well in it as if it was in its original ſoil. It is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the notable bitterneſs and the free running of its bark, which may be readily ſeparated from it all the ſummer months, whilſt the ſap is up. I took it from the ſhoots of three or four years growth, that ſprung from pollard trees, the diameters of which ſhoots, at their biggeſt end, were from one to four or five inches: It is poſſible, and indeed not improbable, that this cortex, taken from larger or older ſhoots, or from the trunk of the tree itſelf, may be ſtronger; but I have not had time nor opportunities to make the experiments, which ought to be made upon it. The bark, I had, was gathered in the northern parts of Oxfordſhire, which are chiefly of a dry and gravelly nature, affording few moiſt or moory places for this tree to grow in; and therefore, I ſuſpect that its bark is not ſo good here as in ſome other parts of the kingdom. Few vegetables are equal in every place; all have their peculiar ſoils, where they arrive to a greater perfection than in any other place: The beſt and ſtrongeſt muſtard-ſeed is gathered in the county of Durham; the fineſt ſaffron-flowers are produced in ſome particular ſpots of Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire; the beſt cyder-apples grow in Herefordſhire, Devonſhire and the adjacent counties; the roots of valerian are eſteemed moſt medicinal, which are dug up in Oxfordſhire and Glouceſterſhire: And therefore why may not the *cortex ſalignus*, or *cortex anglicanus*, have its favourite ſoil, where it may flouriſh moſt, and attain to its higheſt perfection? It is very probable that it hath; and perhaps it may be in the fens of Lincolnſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Eſſex, Kent, or ſome ſuch like ſituations; and though the bark, which grew in the county of Oxford, may ſeem in ſome particular caſes to be a little inferior to the *quinquina*, yet, in other places, it may equal, if not exceed it.

The powders made from this bark are at firſt of a light brown, tinged with a duſky yellow, and the longer they are kept, the more they incline to a *cinnamon* or *lateritious* colour, which I believe is the caſe with the Peruvian bark and powders.

I have no other motives for publiſhing this valuable ſpecific, than that it may have a fair and full trial in all its variety of circumſtances and ſituations, and that the world may reap the benefits accruing from it. For theſe purpoſes I have given this long and minute account of it, and which I would not have troubled your lordſhip with, was I not fully perſuaded of the wonderful efficacy of this *cortex ſalignus* in agues and intermitting caſes, and did I not think that this perſuaſion was ſufficiently ſupported by the manifold experience, which I have had of it. I am,

Chipping-Norton, Oxfordſhire. my Lord, &c.
EDM. STONE.

Remarks on Swallows on the Rhine; *In a Letter from Mr.* Achard, *to Mr.* Peter Collinſon, *dated* Sept. 7, 1762.

Read before the ſaid Society, April, 21, 1763.

SIR,

IN the latter end of March, I took my paſſage down the Rhine to Rotterdam; A little below Baſil the ſouth bank of the river was very high and ſteep, of a ſandy ſoil, ſixty or eighty feet above the water.

I was ſurprized at ſeeing near the top of the clift ſome boys tied with ropes, hanging down doing ſomething: The ſingularity of theſe adventrous boys, and the buſineſs they ſo daringly attempted, made us ſtop our navigation to inquire into the meaning of it. The watermen told us they were ſearching the holes in the clift for ſwallows or martins, which took refuge in them, and lodged there all the winter, until warm weather, and then they came abroad again.

The boys, being let down by their comrades to the holes, put in a long rammer with a ſcrew at the end, as is uſed to unload guns, and, twiſting it about, drew out the birds. For a trifle I procured ſome of them. When I firſt had them, they ſeemed ſtiff and lifeleſs. I put one in my boſom, between my ſkin and ſhirt, and laid another on a board, the ſun ſhining full and warm upon it. One or two of my companions did the like.

That in my boſom revived in about a quarter of an hour; feeling it move, I took it out to look at it, and ſaw it ſtretch itſelf on my hand; but perceiving it not ſufficiently come to itſelf, I put it in again: In about another quarter, feeling it flutter pretty briſkly, I took it out and admired it. Being now perfectly recovered, before I was aware, it took its flight; the covering of the boat prevented me from ſeeing where it went: The bird on the board, though expoſed to a full ſun, yet, I preſume, from a chillyneſs in the air, did not arrive to be able to fly.

Remarks by Mr. Collinſon.

What I collect from this gentleman's relation is, that it was the practice of the boys, annually to take theſe birds, by their apparatus and ready method of doing it; and the frequency of it was no remarkable thing to the watermen. Next it confirmed my former ſentiments, that ſome of this ſwallow tribe go away, and ſome ſtay behind, in theſe dormitories, all the winter. If my friend had been particular as to the ſpecies, it would have ſettled that point.

Account of an Earthquake at Chittigong, *in a Letter to Major* Carnac*.

Read before the Society, Nov. 17, 1763.

Dear Sir,

THE reaſon principally of this addreſs is to give you a particular account of the ſhocks of a violent earthquake, which were felt here on the 2d inſtant, at 5 in the afternoon, laſting the ſpace of four minutes. The factory, a brick building, is totally ſpoiled, ſo as not to be ſafely habitable; for thereabouts, and in many other places, the earth opened, and the waters guſhed out prodigiouſly; and in the chaiſe-road, eſpecially towards the north quarter, there are great chaſms two feet wide and upwards, ſo ſtrange, that the morning after, riding that way, the horſe ſtarted and went round another away, not willing to go over them.

At the time of the firſt ſhake, great exploſions were heard like the noiſe of cannons, of which Mr. Plaiſted and others counted 15.

All the tanks overflowed their banks, fiſh were caſt up, and the river ruſhed upon the ſhore like the ſurf of the ſea. It was the moſt extraordinary event I was ever witneſs to: By the encloſed paper you will diſcern how many alarms we had, however nothing equal to the firſt, in which the whole force of the earthquake ſeems to be exerted. At preſent, the afternoon of the 4th of April, all our heads ſeem to be quiet and ſtill, and conſequently the earth at reſt; but really yeſterday, from the repeated tremors of the ground, every one appeared giddy and alarmed, fancying the earth to be in perpetual vibration, which however an experiment of a glaſs of water upon the floor by no means admitted of. I would not that ſuch a ſhock as the firſt ſhould happen at Calcutta for all I am worth, ſince, of neceſſity, the terraſſed houſes

* *See our laſt Vol. p.* 279.

must fall to ruin, and I please myself with the thoughts, that we have had the worst of it.

Chittigong, April 4, 1762. I am, &c.

Copy of the Paper mentioned in the foregoing Letter.

Chittigong, April 2, 1762.

	H.	M.	
April at	5	0	P. M. a severe shock of an earthquake lasted 4 minutes.
	5	12	a second lasted one m.
	5	30	a third.
	7	0	a fourth.
	10	0	a fifth.
	1	0	in the morning of the 3d, a sixth.
	2	0	a seventh.
	3	0	an eighth.
	5	0	a ninth.
	10	25	a tenth.
	10	30	an eleventh.

Between six and seven in the evening I felt a twelfth shock; also others upon Mariet's hill, at a distance from mount Pleasant, which every one thought in continual motion.

Account of the earthquakes felt in the province of Islamabad, *from the 2d to the 19th of* April, 1762. *Communicated to Governor* Vansittart, *of* Fort William, *in* Bengal, *by Mr.* Verelst.

Read before the Society, Nov. 17, 1763.

THE weather being very close and warm for some days preceding, on the 2d of April, about five in the afternoon, we were alarmed by an earthquake; which beginning with a gentle motion, increased to so violent a degree, for about two minutes, that the trees, hills and houses shook so severely, that it was with difficulty many could keep their feet, and some of the black people were thrown on the ground; whose fears operated so powerfully, that they died on the spot; others again were so greatly affected, that they have not recovered themselves since.

On the plains, by the rivers, and near the sea, it was chiefly felt with great severity.

Our bungaloes proved very convenient on so melancholy an occasion; for had we been in brick houses, they must inevitably have been shattered or levelled with the ground; as there is not a brick wall or house but is either greatly damaged or fallen.

Our new room in the fort, though as strong as bricks and chunam could make it, is shivered on all sides from bottom to top; and the old building, equally cracked, is in great part tumbled down.

The ground opened in several places in the town, throwing up water of a very sulphureous smell; and several ditches and tanks were filled up, which are now level dry land.

The emotions were so complicated, that we could not well determine their direction; being sometimes from west to east, and again from east to west; and the tanks in some places overflowed north and south.

In Purgunnah Deang, Bursea Gong, the ground in several places opened ten and twelve cubits wide; and in some parts so deep, that they could not fathom its bottom; the water immediately overflowing the whole town, which is sunk about seven cubits.

Deep Gong, a village near the other, is also sunk, and now lies seven cubits under water.

From Patter Gottah to Howlah, about 8 cess distance, the ground opened, and a great quantity of water was immediately thrown out, and in several places the ground entirely sunk. At Bans Burreah, Akul Poor, near the sea, the earth opened in seven places, like wells, throwing up the water ten cubits high: The great Cutcherry there, with brick walls, is cracked and shivered to pieces.

At Hulda Creek, near Sancharam Conguy's house, twelve don of ground is entirely sunk.

In the Purgunnah Do Hazarree, Hurry Sing Bazarry's brick house was entirely thrown down: The hall of Seer Jumma Cawn's brick house also fell, and himself was greatly hurt by the bricks: Near which the ground opened 200 cubits, and immediately filled with water, which is now unfathomable.

In Howla Purgannah, Sam Roy Gasildar's house broke down, and his compound was filled with water of two cubits deep for two days.

In Berrum Cherra, the ground overflowed about two cubits deep.

The hall of Santaram Conguy's brick house fell down, and killed one of his relations.

Near Cutcha Gaut, Kurrolea hill opened,

opened, and a great part fell into the river.

Bazally Creek, and Do Hazarry Creek, are both ſtopped up.

At Gunderub Juwar, three don of ground is entirely ſunk.

Ali Chowdry's compound opened, and the water, that immediately flowed out, filled a deep ditch, that ſurrounded his houſe.

From Sawabill Purgunnah to Mooradabad, three Taluckdar's grounds are entirely ſunk, and four people killed.

At Bar Chara, near the ſea, five or ſix dons of ground immediately ſunk, and out of four or five hundred people, above two hundred were loſt, with all their cattle; and the greateſt part of the remaning inhabitants, who ran into the woods, have not yet been heard of.

Nulla Nundaram's brick houſe was broken down; and his ſon, who was then in it, was ſo much bruiſed, that he died in three days afterwards.

At Lafetee Silcope Chuckla the ground in ſome places opened, and threw up great quantities of ſalt water, and in others entirely ſunk. The channels of ſeveral creeks and little vallies between the hills were filled up with great quantities of ſand: In ſome parts the water ſtill continues twenty cubits deep, and in others unfathomable.

Silluk creek, and Iſſamuttee river are both ſtopped up; ſeveral boats laden with goods then coming down are not now able to get out of them: the country around there opened greatly in ſome places, and in others entirely ſunk; and a great many tanks filled with ſand.

Bur Coller hill opened about forty cubits wide.

Cels Lung Joom hill, one of the Mug mountains, is entirely ſunk.

Chunggee hill opened between twenty and thirty cubits.

Puddoah creek, at that time without water, opened, and threw up two hills of ſand; and all the houſes in theſe parts were broke down.

Joom Chater Pedea hill, is ſunk ſo low, that its top is now on a level with the plains.

Rigertree hill, which was very large, opened thirty cubits wide.

Joom Palang hill opened twenty-five cubits.

By the accounts already come in, there are 120 * dons of ground loſt in different parts of the province; but theſe, I am afraid, will not be one eighth part of the whole damages, as we have further relations coming in every hour.

As we are informed, that there are two volcanoes opened, I am in great hopes theſe will prove a ſufficient vent to diſcharge all the remaining ſulphureous matter in the bowels of theſe countries, and put a ſtop to any further earthquakes here; at leaſt for many years to come.

A curious Fact in the Hiſtory of the Electorate of Hanover. *From* Modern Univerſal Hiſtory, *Vol. XLII.*

"ERNEST, Chriſtian, Auguſtus, Frederic, Magnus, George and John, the ſeven ſons of Erneſt the Confeſſor, being reſolved to keep up the ſplendor of their houſe, came to an agreement among themſelves not to divide their paternal inheritance; determining that only one ſhould marry, and that the elder brother ſhould have the ſole regency over the Luneburgh dominions, and be ſucceeded by the eldeſt that ſhould ſurvive him. They kept to this brotherly agreement with great exactneſs, which ſo new and uncommon thing reaching the ears of the grand ſeignior, Achmet I. he expreſſed great ſurprize, ſaying, "It was worth a man's while to undertake a journey on purpoſe to be an eye-witneſs of ſuch wonderful unanimity." The ſeven brothers, according to their agreement, having drawn lots to determine who ſhould marry, the happy lot fell upon George, the ſixth brother, who thereupon entered the married ſtate, and continued the family. By his marriage George ſecured the government to his poſterity; but he died before the regency fell to himſelf."

Account of the Emperor Julian *(called the* Apoſtate,*) in the early Part of his Life. From the new* General Hiſtory of the World, *Vol V.* (*See p.* 454.)

"THE emperor Julian was the ſon of Julius Conſtantius, brother to Conſtantine the Great, and of Baſili-

* *One ſye don of ground is* 1920 *cubits long, and* 1600 *cubits broad.*

a lady of an illustrious family; being the daughter of one Julian, who was prefect, and the sister of another, who was count of the east. They were both of the Anician family, one of the most illustrious in Rome. Julian, who was born in the year 331, was endowed by nature with an extraordinary capacity, learning with surprising quickness, and never forgeting what he had once known. He excelled in the Greek tongue, but was less perfect in the Latin. His eloquence was easy and flowing, accompanied with a graceful delivery; his temper mild and sweet; his penetration quick; his presence of mind always ready; and his courage undaunted, even in the greatest dangers. He was brought up at Constantinople till the death of his uncle Constantine, when he and his brother Gallus were the only ones that escaped the general massacre of all his relations. At seven years old, he was put under the tuition of the eunuch Mardonius, who discharged his trust with great care, inculcating in him the principles of virtue. The emperor afterward committed his education to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, a zealous favourer of the Arians. At the age of fourteen or fifteen, he and his brother Gallus were removed to a castle called Macella, near Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, where they were maintained like princes, and allowed the best of masters to instruct them in all sciences; but at the same time kept in a manner as prisoners, no one being allowed to visit them. Above all, particular directions were given to their preceptors, to inspire them with sentiments of piety, and instruct them in the duties of the christian religion. In this exile, if we may so call it, they continued six years, viz. till the year 351, when Gallus was created Cæsar; spending their time in reading, meditating, visiting churches, and the tombs of the holy martyrs; and were even admitted to the office of reading the holy scriptures in public. Soon after Gallus's promotion, Julian was permitted to come to Constantinople, where he studied oratory under a sophist of no great eloquence, but chosen by Constantius for his preceptor, because he used to inveigh bitterly against the idolatry of the pagans. Julian's modesty and obliging behaviour at Constantinople soon gained him the affections of the inhabitants of that city, which the jealous emperor was no sooner informed of, than he ordered him to retire to Nicomedia. Here he became acquainted with one Maximus of Ephesus, a pagan philosopher of great reputation, but much addicted to the study of magic; and giving ear to his insinuations, he not only suffered himself to be instructed in the abominable mysteries of that pretended art, but conceived an aversion to the christian religion, though he still continued outwardly to practise it. Upon the ruin of his brother Gallus, he was arrested by the emperor's order, and kept prisoner seven months, on a groundless suspicion of his aspiring to the sovereignty: but his innocence being at last made known, by means of the empress Eusebia, he was set at liberty, and permitted to go into Greece, which he preferred to all other places, being desirous, as he pretended, to perfect himself in the sciences; but his true design was to confer with the magicians at Athens, with the most famous of whom he contracted a great intimacy. At the same time he became acquainted there with those two great luminaries of the church, St. Gregory Nazianzen and St. Basil, with the latter of whom he studied the holy scriptures, carefully concealing, through fear of Constantius, though he told it to his confidents, his desire of seeing paganism restored to its former lustre."

The following account is given, in the same work, of the death of that emperor, when reduced to great straits in his wars against the Persians: "Julian's troops, thereupon returned to their camp, where they were in a manner besieged the next day by the enemy. Several skirmishes happened for ten days, in which the Persians were constantly worsted, and on the eleventh, in an almost general engagement of both armies, they were routed with great slaughter. However, they rallied, and still resolved to oppose Julian, who, though master of the field, was reduced to the greatest straights for want of provision,

T

visions, the Persians, having destroyed every thing that they could not use themselves. At length, necessity forcing him to move, he began his march in the best order he could, but was attacked on all sides by the enemy, who after discharging their showers of arrows, which never failed to do great execution, retired immediately, without giving him time to come up with them. In one of these sudden onsets Julian, hastening without his armour to repulse the enemy, was mortally wounded by a dart, which pierced through his arm and side. He was carried to his tent, where, as soon as the first anguish of his wound was a little abated, he called for his arms and horse, and, if his strength had permitted it, would have returned to the battle, to animate his men, who made dreadful havock of the enemy, till night put an end to the slaughter. Fifty Persian lords of great distinction were killed, and an incredible number of other officers and common soldiers. The loss of the Romans was also great, especially in the right wing, where the emperor commanded.

The fight was not yet ended, when Julian, finding his end approach, addressed those about him in the following terms: "I am now, my fellow soldiers, called upon to pay the last debt of nature, which I do with a willing and chearful mind; being taught by philosophy, that the state of the soul is infinitely more happy than that of the body. Upon this consideration I embrace death as the greatest blessing; it exempts me from the many dangers to which my virtue and reputation were daily exposed. I have lived first in a private, and afterwards in an exalted station, and so behaved in both, as not to be conscious to myself of any action that gives me the least remorse. I have studied to govern with moderation, and, being well apprised that the end of all government is the happiness of the people, I have, both in peace and war, endeavoured, as far as in me lay, to acquit myself of that duty. I have great reason to thank Divine Providence for not having suffered me to fall by the hands of conspirators, to languish under a long and troublesome disease, or to die like a criminal, as many innocent and deserving persons have done. I submit with joy to the eternal and immutable decrees of the Gods, that in the bloom of my age, being sensible, that he who is fond of life when he ought to die, is as great a coward as he who desires to die when he ought to live. As for my successor, I decline naming any, lest, through ignorance, I should pass by a worthy person, or, by naming one equal to so great a trust, expose him to those dangers which would inevitably attend his promotion, if he were not universally approved of. I therefore leave the choice to the commonwealth, and, like a dutiful son, wish her a worthy governor to succeed me." He then disposed of his private estate, which he divided amongst his relations and friends, and after some discourse with the philosophers Maximus and Priscus, concerning the sublime nature of the soul, he called for a glass of cold water, drank it, and expired about midnight, on the 26th of June, in the thirty second year of his age, about three years after he had assumed the title of Augustus, and seven years and a half from the time of his being created Cæsar."

"Few characters have ever been more differently represented, than that of this emperor. Both Christians and Pagans agree, that he was endowed with many excellent qualities, that he was valiant, generous, especially to the distressed, benevolent to all, temperate, patient of labour, a great lover of learned men, being himself both learned and eloquent, an enemy to all vain ostentation, and very tender of his subjects. But with these virtues he had his faults; for even his admirers allow him to have been superstitious to the highest degree, fickle in his temper, excessively ambitious of popular applause, extremely talkative, often inconsiderate, and, in many things, guided more by his own humour, than the advice of his ablest counsellors. Upon the whole we cannot but think, that he neither deserved the bitter reproaches with which he has been traduced as the worst of princes, by the Christians, nor the mighty encomiums bestowed upon him, as the best of princes, by the Pagans.

These last, however, own, that his conduct towards the Christians, whom he endeavoured to stigmatize with the name of Galileans, debarring them from all honours and employments, and forbidding them either to teach or learn the sciences, was repugnant to the laws of humanity. It was out of spite to them, that, supposing Christianity to be founded on the ruins of Judaism, and thinking that if he could once restore the ceremonies and sacrifices of this last religion, he should raise a great argument against the truth and progress of the former, he attempted to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, in which he is said to have been miraculously defeated by balls of fire issuing out of the earth, and destroying both the work and workmen."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BUCHANAN'S history having been several times lately mentioned by our news-paper politicians, in order to shew that his history, like most other histories not founded upon authentic records, is not to be depended on for the truth of facts; I have sent you incloſed a letter which evidently shews the falſhood of what Buchanan relates of the baſtardy of Robert III, king of Scotland, and therefore you may think it deſerves a place in your uſeful Magazine.

I am, &c.

This letter I found in a little book or pamphlet, intitled, *Letters to the right Rev. The Lord Biſhop of Carliſle* &c. printed by James Knapton, *anno* 1702, and known to have been written by Mr. Thomas Rymer, hiſtoriographer, as follows:

LETTER I.

My Lord,

AT THE laſt time your lordſhip was in town, and alſo the time before, I attempted to wait on you with ſome papers relating to the Scotch affairs: And now that I communicate them in this publick manner, I hope they may not be unwelcome. In the book you were lately pleaſed to oblige the world withal, you give an account of my lord viſcount of Tarbat, his vindication of Robert III, king of Scotland, from the imputation of baſtardy. This being as my lord of Tarbat expreſſes it (p. 2.) "to vindicate our royal line, and all the hereditary crowned heads in Europe, in their deſcent from him," is a point of ſo high importance, that, although my lord's performance and proofs be inconteſtable, yet if the publick tranſactions betwixt England and Scotland, if the tower of London, and our archives at Weſtminſter concur with the records cited by my lord of Tarbat and the Rowallan Charter-cheſt, then we beat down all oppoſition, nor can the world longer be abuſed with that moſt notorious falſhood and ſcandal, which has ſo long obtained, upon the credit of Major, Boethius, Leſley, Buchanan, and after them our Raphael Holliſhead, and the reſt.

From the time that David Bruce was taken priſoner in the battle at Durham, on the 17th of October 1346, to his death in the year 1370, the two nations were continually in treaty, firſt, in order to the releaſement of King David; and afterwards about adjuſting the ſeveral payments for his ranſom. In which courſe of time John, on whom the whole controverſy turns, was in a manner always in view. One while in England, as an hoſtage; otherwhiles in obligations, commiſſions, or other publick tranſactions betwixt the two kingdoms, and always paſſed in both nations in all publick acts of ſtate, for the firſt-begotten ſon and heir of Robert the ſteward of Scotland. And accordingly had his rank before the other princes of the blood.

The books tell us, that in the third year of Robert II. his reign, his Queen Euphemia dies, and Giffard, who had married Eliz. Mure (King Robert's concubine) alſo dies; whereupon he now takes Elizabeth Mure to wife, in order to legitimate John, Robert, Alexander and the other iſſue, he had formerly begotten on her body. And now it is that he heaps upon them riches and honours; his eldeſt ſon John he makes earl of Carric, &c.

By what appears from our archives and records in England, no body but muſt conclude all this ſtory to be a meer dream, without any manner of cauſe or foundation.

Firſt

First, as to the honour, John, the ſon was an earl before his father came to be a king.

In June 1369, a truce of fourteen years was concluded at London, where amongſt the commiſſioner that treat for the king of Scotland, after the biſhops, are named Robert Seneſchal D'eſcoce, de Stratherne, Thomas de Marr, George de la Marche, Will. de Douglas, Johan. Seneſchal de Carric touz contez, &c. ſo here you ſee the father Robert is earl of Stratherne, and the ſon John is earl of Carric.

This inſtrument is both ſigned and ſealed by eighteen commiſſioners; two of which are the earl of Stratherne and the earl of Carric. And it is afterwards ratified by King David at Edenburgh the 20th, of July following, in the fortyeth year of his reign. And in the tower, amongſt others that have a ſafe conduct, is recorded Johannes Stuward comes de Carryk. Rot. Scot. 43. E. 3. M. 4.

Now I cannot avoid taking notice that all our authors are ignorant how long King David reigned: All of them ſay he died at Edenburgh in the 39th. of his reign. Buchanan (to be more accurate) ſays *prope tricesimo Nono*, which in Engliſh is in the 38th of his reign; and alſo ventures to tell us the day of the month, viz. the 7th of May: Pardon this digreſſion, in our Archives is an inſtrument under his ſeal, given at London 4. June, 1370. and the year of his reign (the word at length] *Quarantisme*. There are two or three more recorded at the Tower (Rot. Scot. 44. E. 3.) of the fortyeth year of King David. What then would our old acquaintance, Sir George Mackenzy have ſaid of theſe his countrymen? Is not this a cutting ſhort of the royal line? Is not this a kind of leſe majeſty? And what is there for them to forfeit, but their credit?

The time this John was firſt advanced to the dignity of an earl I cannot determine; but we never find him otherwiſe than "the firſt begotten ſon and heir of Robert the ſteward of Scotland. Look back to the year 1358. And there is a ſafe conduct *pro Johanne primogenito Seneſcalli Scotiæ veniendo in Angliam*. Rot. Scot. 32. E. 3. M. 6.

On the third of October 1357. All the articles of the great treaty, for the deliverance of David Bruce, were concerted at the town of Berwick upon Twede; his ranſome was to be one hundred thouſand marks ſterling, to be paid in ten years time: for the ſecurity of the ſeveral payments were to be given twenty hoſtages, viz. John Stewart ſon and heir of Monſ. Robert ſteward of Scotland, William ſon and heir of the earl of Roſs, John ſon and heir of the earl of Southerland, Thomas Fleming heir to the earl of Wigton, Reynold ſon and heir of ſir William More, Patrick ſon and heir of ſir David de Graham, Robert ſon of ſir William de Cunningham, William ſon of ſir Thomas Byſet, Robert ſon and heir of ſir John Stiward de Derneley, Patrick ſon of ſir William de Levingſton, Thomas ſon of ſir Robert de Irſkin, William ſon and heir of ſir Thomas, de Somervyle, Robert ſon and heir to ſir John de Danielſton, David ſon and heir to ſir David de Wemys, John ſon and heir to ſir Andrew de Valens, Umfrey ſon and heir to Roger de Kirkpatrick, John ſon and heir to John Kennedy, Thomas ſon and heir of William de Hays de Lothorward, John ſon of John de Berkley, John ſon and heir of John de Gray.

Another article for the diſcharge of hoſtages upon the ſeveral payments runs thus: It is accorded on the behalf of John eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of the ſteward of Scotland, one of the hoſtages aforeſaid, That he ſhall abide in the company of the lord Percey, or Nevil, until that the firſt payment of ten thouſand marks be fully made; at which time his next younger brother ſhall come in his ſtead to ſtay in hoſtage in the like manner: and then ſhall the ſaid John be delivered; and the ſaid ſteward ſhall have letters under the great ſeal of the king of England, and of the prince his ſon, that the ſaid John ſhould not be detained, after the time that the ten thouſand marks, of the firſt payment, ſhould be paid, &c. This indenture is under the ſeals of commiſſioners deputed by Robert Steward guardian of Scotland.

A ſecond inſtrument, reciting the aforeſaid indenture, dated the 5th of October, the ſame year, at Berwick upon Tweed, under the great ſeal of

Scotland,

Scotland, is to confirm the ſaid indenture by the King David Bruce.

A third dated alſo 5 October recites the indanture under the ſeals of the lords temporal of Scotland.

A fourth in like manner, of the ſame date is obligatory of the merchants of the kingdom of Scotland.

A fifth is to oblige the prelates, and is under their ſeal dated the 6th of October.

On the 6th of November following, King David Bruce, having his full liberty, at Scone in council, reciting all the aforeſaid indenture, does again confirm and ratifie it under the great ſeal.

In all theſe acts, than which none more publick or more ſolemn can ever happen, John Steward is owned by the king, and by all the ſtates of Scotland, in the face of the two kingdoms, and deſignated the firſt-begotten and heir apparent of Robert the ſteward of Scotland, and is always placed in the front, and is given the precedence before all the other princes of the blood royal.

In thoſe days the word baſtard was not ſuch a bugbear, but paſſed current in all nations amongſt perſons of the firſt quality. Of that time in the tower is a record, *De duello inter baſtardum Francie & Johannem Viſcont.* Rot. Pat. 44. E. 3. P. 3. M. 14. And, which is more, there is a patent from E. 3. for an annuity to Elizabeth of Holland, baſtard ſiſter of our dear conſort queen Philippa, Pat. 41. E. 3. P. 2. M. 24. If then this John, ſo often mentioned, had been a baſtard, whence ſhould Robert Steward be more ſqueamiſh than the reſt of man and womankind of the age? Or, if that he had a mind to cheat the world, how could he do it, having ſo many other lawful iſſue then living; and his wife Euphemia's relations all preſent, and concurring in the acts and deeds aforeſaid?

Amongſt the priſoners of note taken with king David at the battel of Durham, I find Alexander Stuward, John Stuward of Dalſwynton, and John Stuward baſtard. Perhaps ſome writer, an hundred years after, about to patch up a ſtory, meeting with that act of recognition, upon Robert's coming to the crown, whereby it is declared, "That his eldeſt ſon John earl of Carric and ſteward of Scotland was, and ought to be his true and lawful heir and ſucceſſor, &c." took John Stuward the baſtard, and this John, ſon of Robert, to be the ſame perſon; and ſo made way for John Major, Boetius, and their followers, to dreſs it up, with the other circumſtances, into a complete, inconſiſtent, abſurd jumble of a tale of a tub, as we find it.

King David Bruce in June 1370, was at London: He died at Edenburgh, how long after does not appear; but in March following, is the coronation of King Robert, and the act of recognition above-mentioned. Now, according to our authors, in the ſpace of time, from the death of David to the coronation of Robert, Giffard the huſband of Elizabeth Mure muſt die, to leave a vacancy for a new huſband; and queen Euphemia muſt die, to make way that the king may at laſt, in good time, be wedded to his old original miſtreſs, Elizabeth Mure. This contrivance might perhaps paſs in a tragedy, or comedy, or ſuch-like dramatick invention, for a convenient fable; but that it ſhould be current in the world ſo long amongſt our books of hiſtory, without examination, ſeems a reproach to both nations.

Peradventure when the murder of king James the firſt, by the ſons of Euphemia, was reſolved upon, in order to give ſome colour to ſo horrid a fact, this ſtory of Elizabeth Mure was contrived. They gave out, that the deſcendents from Elizabeth Mure, were not lawfully begotten; yet theſe were preferred in the ſucceſſion to the crown, and the iſſue of Euphemia Roſs, who were the king's lawful iſſue, were ſet aſide and excluded: this injury and provocation thoſe deſcended from Euphemia Roſs could not always put up and ſtifle; but took the firſt opportunity, and reſented it upon the perſon of king James the firſt.

That horrid murder, and the terrible extraordinary ſeverity in the puniſhment and execution of the conſpirators was famous all over Europe: and doubtleſs ſome libel or manifeſto was handed about in their juſtification, to the effect as is above expreſſed.

Thus it was, not ſo long ago, here in

in England. King Richard the third, when his brother's children ſtood between him and the crown, he previouſly had it noiſed about every where, that they were baſtards. On this occaſion he had his emiſſaries of all kinds ready at his beck. Two of the moſt eminent preachers, Dr. Pinker at St. Mary's Spittle, to tell it from the pulpit to the people; and Dr. Shaw at Paul's croſs, with his notable text, *Virgultina ſpuria non agent altas radices*: "Baſtard-ſlips ſhall not take deep root." All the entertainment of town and country was the adultery of the mother, and baſtardy of her ſons. "The lady Elizabeth Lucy ſay they, was well known to be the only true and lawful wife of king Edward; and whatever children he had that were not begotten on the body of Elizabeth Lucy muſt be ſpurious, unlawful, and incapable of any ſucceſſion." Nor did king Richard reſt here; even his own mother's ſons, the late king Edward, and the duke of Clarence were never reckoned (ſay they) by ſuch as knew the ſecrets of the family, for the children of the duke of York, but were begotten by other perſons, in adultery, of the dutcheſs their mother. I need not ſhew how much eaſier it was to impoſe upon the world with a tale of this kind, in the caſe of the conſpirators, forty-ſix years after king Robert's death, than in the circumſtances of king Richard III.

Amongſt other conjectures about the miſtake of our hiſtorians, that methinks is not to be neglected which my lord of Tarbat draws from a charter of king Robert II. by him produced, dated at Perth, 1 June the 19th year of his reign, which imports, that he had children by a concubine, called Mariot Mornan, and that our authors had ignorantly confounded this concubine, Mornan, with his firſt wife Elizabeth More. The charter runs thus: *Robertus Dei gratia, &c. Scitatis nos dediſſe & hac preſenti carta noſtra confirmaſſe dilecto Seneſchallo, genito inter nos & dilectam noſtram Moram, omnes & ſingulas terras, &c.*

But whatſoever was the occaſion of the miſtake, a groſs miſtake certainly it was. And thus John begotten of Mariot was not the eldeſt ſon and heir, which our treaties and records ſo often mention.

It has been ſhewed that in the year 1357, which is fourteen years before Robert the ſecond was king, his ſon John was always reckoned his eldeſt ſon and heir, in the great treaty for the deliverance and ranſom of David Bruce. Purſuant to that treaty, we find the twenty hoſtages diſpoſed on to their ſeveral keepers, the firſt on the liſt is John ſon and heir to the ſteward of Scotland, delivered to the lord Percy. (Ap. C.) *

On the 24th of June 1358, according to the treaty, was the firſt payment made of the ten thouſand marks, then is a commiſſion giving power to receive into cuſtody the ſecond ſon of Robert Steward, in the room of John his firſt begotten ſon and heir. (D. Ap.) And the ſame year is a ſafe conduct for John the firſt begotten ſon of the ſteward of Scotland. Rot. Scot. 32 E. 3. M. 6.

The like may be obſerved upon the ſecond payment, where he is called *Johannes prima-genitus & hæres*, together with the *ſecundo-genitus*, and *tertio-genitus*. But John every where is diſtinguiſhed by the addition of the firſt-begotten ſon and heir. This is in June, 1360. (Append. E.)

Before this treaty, were ſeveral former treaties which did not take effect; as one at Berwick upon Tweed, November 12, 1354. And another at Newcaſtle upon Tyne the 13th of July the ſame year. In both which the ſon and heir of the ſteward of Scotland is to be in hoſtage for the ſecurity of the ſecond payment; though not named amongſt the twenty hoſtages. And, upon his diſcharge, Walter, ſon of the ſaid ſteward, if alive; if not, ſome other of his ſons, together with the ſon and heir of the late David del Hay conſtable of Scotland, or ſome other equally ſufficient. Theſe two treaties were recited and confirmed by king E. III. the 5th of December the ſame year. If this Walter was the ſon of Eupheme Roſs, it may ſeem, that the firſt ſon of the ſecond wife was looked upon to be better ſecurity, than the ſecond ſon of Elizabeth More, firſt wife of Robert Steward. But in the treaties afterward there is no mention of Walter.

* *The appendix contains the original records at full length, which we had room for.*

In the year 1351, twenty years before Robert Steward was king, an agreement was concluded for David Bruce to go into Scotland, to try how his preſence might work amongſt them, and what the ſtates there would contribute in order to his releaſe; then were hoſtages given in ſecurity for his return at the time appointed.

There we find entered upon the roll theſe hoſtages, viz. John ſon and heir of the ſteward of Scotland, John de Dunbarre ſon and heir of the earl of March, John ſon and heir of the earl of Southerland, Thomas nephew and heir of the earl of Wygeton, James de Lyndeſay, ſon and heir of David de Lyndeſay, knight, Hugh de Roſs brother and heir of the earl of Roſs, and Thomas de Murref brother and heir of John de Murref. Rot. Scot. 25 E. III. M. 3.

This is twenty years before Robert Steward came to be king, and more than twenty before our hiſtorians allow that John was owned to be Robert's ſon, or brought from behind the curtain.

He marches here in the van, before the princes of the blood, who were next in ſucceſſion to the crown, if Robert Steward ſhould die without heirs of his body lawfully begotten. Beſides, king David had rather his younger ſiſter's ſon, the earl of Southerland, might ſucceed after him to the crown, than Robert Steward ſon of the elder ſiſter. In the ſame company alſo is the earl of Roſs's ſon, brother to Eupheme. And nothing can be more abſurd than to imagine, that this John was otherwiſe than the true lawfully begotten ſon of Robert by a former wife. So that Elizabeth More, or Mure, muſt be reckoned the firſt, and Eupheme Roſs the ſecond wife. And it is likely ſir William More, ſo often named with him in the abovementioned treaties, was brother, or near a-kin to Elizabeth More; though he is there ſometimes ſaid to be of Abercorne, whereas my lord of Tarbat rather takes her to be of the Mores of Rowallan.

My lord, I intended for you ſome other papers, which your late book led me to; but I have already run into a greater length than I expected, and would not treſpaſs farther upon your time: Only give me leave to warn you of a miſinformation your lordſhip has ſomewhere met withal, touching my publiſhing a charter of homage by king Malcolm. My lord, the fact is, I never did publiſh it, nor ever ſaw it in print, ſave in a book by Mr. Radpath. True it is, I found ſuch a thing in the archives, and had it engraven; but had no deſign to publiſh it, unleſs it ſhould be in company with that famous league betwixt Charlemagne and king Achaius; the ſeals to them both being exactly the very ſame. "And all the heralds in Europe acknowledge that the double treſſure was the badge of that alliance," as our late learned friend, ſir George Mackenzy, tells us, in his defence of the antiquity of the royal line of Scotland againſt the biſhop of St. Aſaph, p. 111.

P. S. My lord, if any be offended that I had the Homage engraven, to make amends I herewith publiſh a charter of the privileges of Scotland: Not that I reckon any thing uncommon in the body of the bull; but the flouriſhing and the furbola's, as we now ſpeak, are ſo very magnificent and extraordinary, as might give it place, before the choiceſt medallion, in ſome prince's cabinet.

To Mr. JOHN WESLEY.

Rev. Sir,

HAVING ever been deſirous of true, uſeful knowledge, I hope you will excuſe the freedom uſed in the ſubſequent remarks; and that you will give a ſolution to my queries conſequent thereupon.

1. In your compendium of natural philoſophy, vol. II. p. 140, you ſay, that "the ſun revolves upon his axis once in 27 hours." Qu. If this ſhould have been once in 27 days nearly?

2. Lower, in the ſame page, you inform us that "he is ſuppoſed to be abundantly larger than the earth." Qu. Why you cautiouſly ſay *ſuppoſed* when it is demonſtrable that he is really ſo?

3. P. 142. you tell us that "the moon *always* turns the ſame ſide to the earth." Qu. If you ſhould not have ſaid *nearly* the ſame ſide? I have a map or repreſentation of *natiua lunæ plana*

plenæ facies, nec non ejusdem libratio, juxta observationes Cl. Hevelii.

4. And a little lower you acquaint us, that "it does not appear that she moves at all round her own axis." Qu. How then do you account for her turning always the same (or nearly the same) side to the earth, if she does not revolve upon her axis in the same time in which she revolves round the earth?

5. P. 143, you write, that "the moon is supposed to be 45 times smaller than the earth." Qu. Why you again use the word suppose, when the ratio of the moon's bulk to that of the earth is nicely known?

6. At the bottom of p. 145 you say, that "Jupiter is supposed to be twenty-five times larger than the earth," and, in next page, that "his diameter is supposed to be 130655 miles, and the earth's 7967 miles." Qu. If so, whether Jove must not be (instead of 25 times, the cube of 16 at least, that is) 4096 times larger than the earth?

7. You inform us, that "even a good eye seldom sees more than an hundred stars at a time:" Qu. Whether by a time, you mean one look, or that field of view, which the human eye is capable of taking in at one look, or view? if not, you contradict what you say in p. 133. where you tell us "that the number of fixed stars, visible to the naked eye is 1200."

8. P. 148 you say "even with respect to the distance of the sun (which some demonstrate to be ninety millions of miles, others, to be not three millions of miles from the earth) that it is wisest to confess our ignorance, and to acknowledge we have nothing to rest on here, but *mere, uncertain conjecture*;" In p. 189 you tell us, Dr. Rogers makes the sun's distance 2,910,164 miles: but that no credit is due to his assertion shall be shewn before I conclude, and then his opinion will no more bring an opprobrium upon true astronomy, than heresy upon true religion. The knowledge of the sun's distance from the earth depends upon finding its parallax, that is, the angle that the semidiameter of the earth appears under at the sun; which (angle) is so very minute, that an error, of but a single second only, will give the distance very considerably greater, or less, than the true distance. To obtain this angle many nice observations must be made with most exquisite instruments, by observators equal to the task. As very considerable improvements have been made in science and astronomical instruments, the astronomer is thereby enabled to approximate nearer and nearer to truth; just as by improvements in time-pieces we are enabled to determine the time of the day more and more exactly. By various methods, explained by Keil in his 21st astronomic lecture, made use of to obtain the sun's parallax, we are assured, he says, that his distance from us is more than 7000 semidiameters of the earth, that is, about twenty-eight millions of miles. But this not being sufficiently satisfactory, the parallax of Mars (he says) has been most accurately observed by two of the most eminent astronomers of our age; who have determined thereby the sun's parallax to be scarce eleven seconds; and his distance to be about nineteen thousand semidiameters of the earth, that is, about seventy-six millions of miles. Now, sir, if these things be true, if the least distance possible is, (as has been observed) absolutely determined; and approximations are making toward getting the true distance, how can it be wisest to confess our ignorance, and to acknowledge we have nothing to rest on here, but mere, uncertain conjecture? I, from certain data, may determine that the distance of two places (London and Canton for example) must be more than a certain number of miles; but, till the latitude and difference of longitude are very nicely known, I can't be certain as to the absolute distance: but yet the former knowledge cannot be called mere uncertain conjecture.

9. P. 244, you ask, "to what end do they (the fixed stars) serve? To illumine worlds? To impart light and heat to their several choirs of planets? Or (as the ingenious Mr. Hutchinson, so you call him, supposes) to gild the extremities of the solar sphere? which according to him is the only inhabited part of the universe." That gentleman is so ingenious as to hide his meaning, at least from me, for, I

confeſs, I do not underſtand him. And, in p. 143, you tell us "you doubt we ſhall never prove that the primary (planets) are (inhabited) and ſo (you ſay) the whole ingenious hypotheſis of innumerable ſuns and worlds moving round them vaniſhes into air." Not ſo indeed, the hypotheſis, having much more to be ſaid in its favour than againſt it, is more likely to be permanent than evaneſcent. That each of the ſtars called fixed ſtars are of the ſame kind, nature, and magnitude, with our own ſun, and ſerves for much the ſame purpoſes, is, to me, evident; when we conſider, 1. That it is found, by obſervations made for getting the parallax of the earth's orbit, that a fixed ſtar cannot be leſs than ten thouſand times farther from the ſun than we are, and ſo 2. They appear ſo ſmall, and ſubtend ſuch unperceivable angles at the eye, that, except they were fiery bodies they could not be ſeen by us. Thus the flame of the candle may be perceived in the night, at two miles diſtance, whereas in the day-time, an opake object though ſtrongly illuſtrated by the ſun, and ſix times bigger than the flame of a candle, is not to be perceived by the naked eye at that diſtance. 3. It is demonſtrable, that the fixed ſtar called Sirius is about the bigneſs of our own ſun. Hence 4. Seeing the fixed ſtars are not, cannot be illuſtrated by, nor ſhine with, the borrowed light of the ſun, but that each is a fiery body ſhining (like the ſun) with its own native light, and not much bigger nor leſs than the ſun it, they therefore are to be eſteemed as ſo many ſuns. By their different apparent diameters they, it is probable, are fixed every where thro' the vaſt indefinite ſpace of the univerſe; ſo that there may be as great diſtance between any two next to one another, as there is between our ſun and the neareſt fixed ſtar. A ſpectator who is near one of them (even yourſelf) would look upon that to which he is neareſt as a real ſun, and all the reſt, our own ſun included, as ſo many ſmall ſhining ſtars, fixed in his own heaven or firmament. You ſee, ſir, that the hypotheſis of innumerable ſuns, is ſo far from vaniſhing into air, that it is almoſt altogether founded on demonſtration, deduced from obſervation. But the hypotheſis of the ingenious Hutchinſon is founded only on ſuppoſition, and highly improbable. For whether by the extremities of the ſolar ſphere he means the periphery of the orbit of the earth, or of Saturn, yet either of theſe orbits, viewed at the diſtance of the neareſt fixed ſtar, is ſo ſmall, that it cannot be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have had that ſtar created to gild its extremity: and much leſs can we reaſonably ſuppoſe the far greater number of fixed ſtars made for that purpoſe (I mean the teleſcopical) ſince very little gilding can be had from bodies which, except they are magnified very many times, cannot be ſeen, nor, without the aſſiſtance of a teleſcope, could by us have been known to exiſt. Whether the primary planets are inhabited or not, let the impartial reader judge, when he ſhall have conſidered the mutual relation and likeneſs there is between our earth and them.

1. The earth is a ſphere, or nearly ſo.—So is each planet.

2. It is opake.—So is each planet.

3. It caſts a ſhadow oppoſite to the ſun.—So does each planet.

4. It is illuſtrated by the light of the ſun.—So is each planet.

5. It conſtantly is revolving upon its own axis.—So is Jupiter, Mars, and probably the reſt.

6. It has a regular ſucceſſion of day and night.—So have Jove, Mars, and probably the reſt.

7. And of ſummer and winter.—So has each planet, the axes of whoſe orb and equinoctial do not co-incide.

8. It is always revolving round the ſun.—So is each primary planet.

9. The ſquare of the time of its revolving round the ſun, is to the cube of it's diſtance from him; as the ſquare of the time of any other primary planet's revolution round the ſun, is to the cube of that planet's diſtance from him.—The ſame proportion holds with reſpect to any two of the primary planets.

10. It is of prodigious magnitude.—Jove and Saturn are each much greater-

11. It has one moon, or con-comitant, of ſignal ſervice to her, in cauſing the tides, reflecting light, fixing the longitude of places, &c.—Jupiter has four moons, and Saturn five, each of which is larger then the earth's attendant

tendant, and no doubt, as useful.

12. It is eclipsed by it's moon.—So is Jove and Saturn by each of their moons.

13. It eclipses it's moon.—So do Jove and Saturn each of their moons.

Add to all this that Saturn hangs within a ring, a stupendous arch of many thousand miles in diameter, which constantly reflects the light of the sun down upon Saturn himself, and so in some measure, supplies the loss of light to Saturn, occasioned by the sun's great distance from him. Now sir, is it probable that God Almighty (who always acts with infinite wisdom and does nothing in vain) should have created planets so much like our own, and furnished them with such amazing apparatus, so very necessary to make the life of an intelligent being happy, and yet not to have placed inhabitants in those planets to partake of the benefit of such ample provision? To suppose the wisest of all beings to have created Saturn's ring only to reflect the sun's light strongly down upon the body of Saturn, and at the same time no inhabitants there to enjoy the benefit of that light, is to suppose his power, wisdom and goodness exerted to little or no purpose.

They who affirm, says Mr. Keil, that God created those great bodies, (the fixed stars) only to give us a small, dim light, must have a very mean opinion of the divine wisdom. It is more reasonable to suppose that in the indefinitely great space of the universe, are placed innumerable suns, which (tho' they appear to us like so many small stars, yet) are bodies not behind our own sun either in bigness, light, or glory; and each of them constantly attended with a number of planets, which dance round him, and constitute so many particular systems: Every sun doing the same office to his proper planet, in illustrating and cherishing them, which our sun performs in the system to which we belong. Hence, we are to consider the whole universe as a glorious palace for an infinitely great and every where present God; and that all the worlds, or systems of worlds, are as so many theatres, in which he displays his divine power, wisdom and goodness. How mean are the Hutchinsonians idea of creation, when compared to this!

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would argue that our earth must be inhabited in much the same manner that we argue that the other planets are inhabited. But the superstitious would oppose this doctrine and call it mere, uncertain conjecture.

11. In p. 189, you quote Dr. Rogers, who says "the diameter of the sun is but 23373 miles," I admire, sir, how you could give place in your book to such an assertion, except to explode it. If this be true, the earth would appears at the sun under an angle of above ten minutes, (⅓ of what the sun himself appears under at the earth) and half as big again as the sun appears at above Jupiter! Amazing! That the parallax of the sun, which Messr. Cassini, Flamstead, Huygens, Halley, and all our best and most assiduous observators, could never find to be above 10 or 11 seconds, should now be half as many minutes! Why, doctor, if this be true, our earth has approximated thirty times, nearer to the sun, though his apparent diameter has not increased at all; wonderful indeed! To conclude, since there is no arguing against facts, and since it is true that the sun's parallax is found not to exceed 11 seconds, and Dr. Rogers's non-ingenious hypothesis makes it above 5 minutes: Qu. Whether you ought not to give up that hypothesis as absurd and ridiculous?

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PHILOSOPHASTER.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Essex, Nov. 3, 1764.

IF angels were authors there would be but few folio volumes. Wonderful was the patience of the late Dr. Collins, surely, to preach over his paper so long, in compiling two such

confeſs, I do not underſtand him. And, in p. 143, you tell us "you doubt we ſhall never prove that the primary (planets) are (inhabited) and ſo (you ſay) the whole ingenious hypotheſis of innumerable ſuns and worlds moving round them vaniſhes into air." Not ſo indeed, the hypotheſis, having much more to be ſaid in its favour than againſt it, is more likely to be permanent than evaneſcent. That each of the ſtars called fixed ſtars are of the ſame kind, nature, and magnitude, with our own ſun, and ſerves for much the ſame purpoſes, is, to me, evident; when we conſider, 1. That it is found, by obſervations made for getting the parallax of the earth's orbit, that a fixed ſtar cannot be leſs than ten thouſand times farther from the ſun than we are, and ſo 2. They appear ſo ſmall, and ſubtend ſuch unperceivable angles at the eye, that, except they were fiery bodies they could not be ſeen by us. Thus the flame of the candle may be perceived in the night, at two miles diſtance, whereas in the day-time, an opake object though ſtrongly illuſtrated by the ſun, and ſix times bigger than the flame of a candle, is not to be perceived by the naked eye at that diſtance. 3. It is demonſtrable, that the fixed ſtar called Sirius is about the bigneſs of our own ſun. Hence 4. Seeing the fixed ſtars are not, cannot be illuſtrated by, nor ſhine with, the borrowed light of the ſun, but that each is a fiery body ſhining (like the ſun) with its own native light, and not much bigger nor leſs than the ſun it, they therefore are to be eſteemed as ſo many ſuns. By their different apparent diameters they, it is probable, are fixed every where thro' the vaſt indefinite ſpace of the univerſe; ſo that there may be as great diſtance between any two next to one another, as there is between our ſun and the neareſt fixed ſtar. A ſpectator who is near one of them (even yourſelf) would look upon that to which he is neareſt as a real ſun, and all the reſt, our own ſun included, as ſo many ſmall ſhining ſtars, fixed in his own heaven or firmament. You ſee, ſir, that the hypotheſis of innumerable ſuns, is ſo far from vaniſhing into air, that it is almoſt altogether founded on demonſtration, deduced from obſervation. But the hypotheſis of the ingenious Hutchinſon is founded only on ſuppoſition, and highly improbable. For whether by the extremities of the ſolar ſphere he means the periphery of the orbit of the earth, or of Saturn, yet either of theſe orbits, viewed at the diſtance of the neareſt fixed ſtar, is ſo ſmall, that it cannot be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have had that ſtar created to gild its extremity: and much leſs can we reaſonably ſuppoſe the far greater number of fixed ſtars made for that purpoſe (I mean the teleſcopical) ſince very little gilding can be had from bodies which, except they are magnified very many times, cannot be ſeen, nor, without the aſſiſtance of a teleſcope, could by us have been known to exiſt. Whether the primary planets are inhabited or not, let the impartial reader judge, when he ſhall have conſidered the mutual relation and likeneſs there is between our earth and them.

1. The earth is a ſphere, or nearly ſo.—So is each planet.

2. It is opake.—So is each planet.

3. It caſts a ſhadow oppoſite to the ſun.—So does each planet.

4. It is illuſtrated by the light of the ſun.—So is each planet.

5. It conſtantly is revolving upon its own axis.—So is Jupiter, Mars, and probably the reſt.

6. It has a regular ſucceſſion of day and night.—So have Jove, Mars, and probably the reſt.

7. And of ſummer and winter.—So has each planet, the axes of whoſe orb and equinoctial do not co-incide.

8. It is always revolving round the ſun.—So is each primary planet.

9. The ſquare of the time of its revolving round the ſun, is to the cube of it's diſtance from him; as the ſquare of the time of any other primary planet's revolution round the ſun, is to the cube of that planet's diſtance from him.—The ſame proportion holds with reſpect to any two of the primary planets.

10. It is of prodigious magnitude.—Jove and Saturn are each much greater-

11. It has one moon, or con-comitant, of ſignal ſervice to her, in cauſing the tides, reflecting light, fixing the longitude of places, &c.—Jupiter has four moons, and Saturn five, each of which is larger then the earth's attendant

tendant, and no doubt, as useful.

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IF angels were authors there would be but few folio volumes. Wonderful was the patience of the late Dr. Collins, surely, to preach over his paper so long, in compiling two such

ſuch huge pieces on anatomy, when the little duodecimo one of Dr. Keil, legible in a few hours, does anſwer the end every whit as well. No age ever ran more upon ſhort performances than the preſent, even to ſhort graces, ſhort prayers, and ſhort ſermons too; wherefore, to be in the faſhion for once, I will be ſhort here alſo, and give as complete an account of the cauſe and cure of the following, and often fatal, diſtemper, infants are ſo ſubject to, as if I had harangued ever ſo much about it.

Young children are very liable to a ſingular diſeaſe peculiar to their tender habit called *ſerina*, in plain Engliſh, a Chin-cough, or Whooping-cough; when they cough much, and a long time, till at laſt they throw up by vomit ſomething mucous out of their ſtomachs, when it ceaſes for a time, near half a day, and then returns in the ſame manner, to the ſudden ſurprize both of the child and its friends.

This ſingular cough proceeds from the ſtomach, as does alſo the aſthma in infants, which is a difficulty of, and ſhort breathing. The cauſe is an acid, mucilaginous, tough matter, adhering to the inſide of the ſtomach, occaſioned from a certain contaminating ſalt communicated by an ill and epidemical ſtate of the air, coagulating their lymph, which being ſharp and ſtopping, or overflowing, the larynx is affected by conſent, and the communicating nerves alſo, which produces that odd convulſive cough, attended with ſo ſingular a noiſe.

Infants are often troubled with catarrhs too, with a ſnorting in their breaſts, of which, through mere neglect, a great many poor babies die; for they grow feveriſh, and are actually ſuffocated. Such young progeny ſhould be carefully guarded from cold air, for if they are expoſed to cold winds by the heedleſneſs of the mother or nurſe, they eaſily fall into this diſeaſe, and and are not cured without difficulty.

To cure this chin-cough regard ſhould always be had to the ſtomach, the ſeat of the diſeaſe. Without vomiting it can ſcarcely be cured, but with that is eaſily conquered, as is alſo the ſaid aſthma; the reaſon of my joining them here both together.

Turnip broth is the moſt common medicine, uſed by the good women and ſpermaceti; the laſt, for its ſoftneſs, I approve not of, and have given my reaſons more fully in your laſt number on the aſthma.

The celebrated Sydenham, whoſe valuable life was once very providentially preſerved for the good of the publick (this anecdote I will relate another time) ſays, that bleeding gives great relief to infants troubled with a convulſive cough, and far exceeds all pectoral medicines whatever. I verily believe it, and look upon the common uſe of pectoral ſtops, as rather encreaſing than diminiſhing the diſeaſe. But purging is very proper and neceſſary in this caſe beſides. Thus the three aforeſaid ſorts of evacuation alone, if rightly managed, will entirely conquer the whooping-cough, without any more to do.

Fryed mice are much recommended by ſome as a ſpecifick for this diſeaſe, but I abhor all ſuch naſty nonſenſe, and truly think the *materia medica* of the ſhops, can furniſh us with plenty of much neater medicines, without putting ſuch a needleſs conſtraint upon nature.

Cup moſs taken any way is a moſt approved remedy, and ſeldom fails. Dr. Willis recommends it much; as does Baglivi tree moſs, but eſpecially that from oak, as being beſt of all. I cannot ſpeak from experience, however they may be ſafely tried.

Freſh whey from the cheeſe may be uſed for their ordinary drink, and all the medicines more I would adviſe, or trouble the patient with, beſides vomiting and purging, ſhould be only this ſingle preparation of millepedes, or church-bugs, which Dr. Cheyne ſays, infallibly cures a convulſive cough.

Gently bruiſe, without maſhing the fleſh much, a ſpoonful of theſe very uſeful animals alive, pour a gill of white wine upon them, let them ſtand a while to extract their ſalt, then preſs off the liquor, by ſqueezing the bugs as dry as poſſible, and give the child a ſpoonful of it often.

I will now conclude this ſhort account of the cauſe and cure of children's aſthmas and chin-cough, with a brief hiſtory of a caſe to the purpoſe in hand, to prove the verity of my doctrine. A poor neighbour, who live

lived over-againſt me, had a daughter five years of age, troubled with a whooping-cough moſt violently, the noiſe of which uſed to wake me in the night, and made my mind uneaſy beſides, in commiſerating her melancholy condition: wherefore, both for my own and her eaſe, I ſent over in the morning to beg leave to cure her: this being granted, I ordered her only four grains of gum gamboge finely powdered with a little loaf ſugar, and then mixed up with honey to be taken early; ſhe received it very thankfully, being overjoyed at the expected riddance of her calamity. The bolus, as was intended, and does generally act, worked her well, both upwards and downwards, in a hurry; the cauſe by that ſingle doſe alone was entirely carried off, and ſhe cured directly: both of us ſleeping ſound the night following. Much after the ſame manner, I cured, gratis, all the other poor children of the place, of their chin-cough likewiſe. I am, Your, &c.

JOHN COOK, M. D.

P. S. From ſimilarity of ſound, I ſuppoſe, Dr. Glauber, through overſight, was printed in a former number for Dr. Gauber, a miſtake of us both; for I, truſting to my memory too much, wrote Gauber inſtead of Gaubius, which miſtake I beg leave here to rectify; for further diſtinction of the name, I will give alſo a brief account of both the gentlemen.

Jo. Rudolph Glauber was a celebrated chemiſt of Amſterdam in the laſt century, accounted the Paracelſus of his time. He had travelled much, and by that means attained to a great many ſecrets. He wrote above thirty tracts. He was a perſon of eaſy, genteel addreſs, and doubtleſs well verſed in chemiſtry; he is author of the ſalt ſtill extant in the ſhops under the title of *ſal Glauberi*, as alſo of all the ſalts by oil of vitriol.

This Glauber ſalt is the reſiduum, or what remains in the retort, after draining off firſt Glauber's ſpirit of ſea ſalt, a ſpirit but ſeldom uſed, but yet made for the ſake of this purging ſalt. One ounce, or ſix drams, of this Glauber's ſalt powdered, and diſſolved in a large glaſs of whey, or water gruel, made by infuſion only, and not by decoction, is a good ſaline purge, where ſuch cooling cathartics are proper, and far preferable, in my opinion, to the Epſom, which are but little other than coarſe ſea ſalt.

But Dr. Gaubius, whom I meant, is preſent profeſſor of phyſic and chemiſtry in the univerſity of Leyden, and phyſician to the prince ſtadtholder. He wrote a diſpenſatory ſome years ago, the ſubſtance of his public lectures, which no young practitioner ſhould be without. Therein the power of genius plainly appears, to render ſo dry a theme as pharmacy, both inſtructing and entertaining at the ſame time.

At the concluſion of every chapter, he affixes a liſt of proper recipes adapted to that topic; ſome his own, ſeveral extracted from Boerhaave's Materia Medica, and other phyſical authors, as a ſtanding formula of rational preſcriptions, ſo very neat and conciſe, as no phyſician, though ever ſo learned and ſkilful, need think it beneath him ſtrictly to follow.

Behold theſe few as a ſample of all the reſt, to ſhew you the great difference between his ſimple mode, and that complex one of others, who falſely think they can never crowd their preſcriptions with ingredients enough; when I am ſure the quantities of many are ſo ſmall and trifling as to to be of no ſervice at all towards a cure. I will therefore tranſcribe one quotation from the ſame author to corroborate the truth of what I ſay.

"Laſtly, the vile and received cuſtom of crowding, without neceſſity, more ingredients than are required in an officinal compoſition, often obliges the phyſician to make a new form; though prudence ſometimes bids the phyſician, eſpecially a junior, to pay obedience to ſuch old and venerable jumbles."

Pulvis Febrifugus.

℞ *Cort. Peru ſubtiliſſ. pulv.* ʒſs,
Alumin. rupe, gr. iv.
Ol. Cinnamom. gut. i.
Sacch. alb. q. ſ. m. ſ. pulvis.

A Powder for an Ague.

Take of Peruvian bark very finely powdered, half a dram; of rock allum, four grains; of oil of cinnamon, one drop; of loaf ſugar as much as ſuffices; make a powder

der to be taken in a glaſs of claret and water, every three hours.

Bolus Anti-hyſtericus.

℞ *Conſ. rutæ*, ℥j.
Troch. de myrrh. ℈ſs.
Ol. Stillat. ſuccin. gut. ij. *m. f. bolus.*

A Bolus for the Vapours.

Take of conſerve of rue a dram; of troches of myrrh, half a ſcruple; of diſtilled oil of amber, two drops; make a bolus, and let it be gilded with gold leaf, to be taken occaſionally, drinking a glaſs of penny-royal water after it.

Pillulæ Aſthmaticæ.

℞ *Pulp. ſcillæ ſiccat.*
G. Ammon. aa ℈ſs.
Flor. Benzoin. ℥j.
Balſ. ſulphuris anniſat. q. ſ. m. f.
Pil. N°. xxiv.

Pills for an Aſthma.

Take of the pulp of dried ſquills and of gum ammoniac, each half a dram; flowers of gum benjamin, a ſcruple; of balſam of ſulphur anniſeted as much as will ſuffice; mix them, and make twenty-four pills; take five twice a day in any vehicle.

Mixtura Anti-emetica.

℞ *Succ. limon. recent. expreſſ.* ℥ij.
Sal. abſinth. ℥j.
Aq. cinnamom fortis tenuis aa ℥iſs.
Saccharr. albiſſ. q. ſ. m.

A Mixture to ſtop Vomitings.

Take of lemon juice freſh ſqueezed, two ounces; ſalt of wormwood, or tartar, a dram; of ſtrong and weak cinnamon water, each one ounce and a half; a little double refined ſugar; mix and take three ſpoonfuls after every motion.

Preſcriptions you ſee, beſides the ſyrup they are mixed up with, ſeldom containing above four ingredients, and ſeveral but three.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Bury, Nov. 6, 1764.

IF the following queſtion, ſolution, and obſervation, be inſerted in the next London Magazine, it will add to the favours which you have already done to,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

OLIVER LOMAX.

QUESTION.

SUPPOSE the ladles of an undershot water-wheel to be acted upon by a column of water iſſuing from an aperture at the ſide thereof, with a velocity $= v$, and the velocity of the water when it quits the wheel, or the velocity of the ladles $= x$: required the proportion of v to x ſo as the effect may be a maximum?

SOLUTION.

LET $a =$ the height of the dam, or column of water, then will v (ſee Sir Iſaac Newton's philoſophy, vol. 2. book 2. prop. 36.) be as $\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}$; therefore the action of the column of water, or the force which it exerts upon the ladles, when the wheel is held in equilibrio (being as its height) will be as $2v^2$, and that of the water when it quits the ladles as $2x^2$; conſequently the force of water upon the ladles, when they have acquired their uniform velocity, or the load which is to be elevated, will be as $2v^2 - 2x^2$, this expreſſion multiplied by x muſt, per queſtion, be a maximum: in fluxions and reduced we ſhall have $x = \frac{v}{\sqrt{3}}$, and $2v^2 - 2x^2 = \frac{4}{3}v^2$, which ſuppoſing $a = 1$, will become $\frac{2}{3}$: therefore the velocity of the water is to that of the ladles, nearly, as 26 to 15, and the load which is to be elevated $= \frac{2}{3}$ of the column of water. It may be proper to obſerve, that there is a loſs of force in the water's action upon the ladles, however it is ſo ſmall, that it but little affects the foregoing calculation; the friction ought alſo to be taken into the account, as well as the air's reſiſtance, but theſe things I ſhall leave for others to do who have more leiſure than I have.

And now it may be proper to acknowledge that this ſolution differs from that uſually given to the above queſtion, where the proportion of v to x is determined to be as 3 to 1, and the load which is to be elevated $=$ of the column of water, but, I apprehend this concluſion is not true. The force of the iſſuing water, when the wheel is held in equilibrio, is double

double the ſquare of its velocity, I readily allow; but that the force when the wheel has acquired its uniform velocity, is as the ſquare of the relative velocity, I cannot, by any means, aſſent to: for ſuppoſing the height of a column of water to be 1, then the velocity, at the bottom thereof, will be as $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$; if the height of another be $\frac{1}{3}$ the velocity will be as $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$, if the height of another be $\frac{1}{9}$ the velocity will be as $\frac{1}{\sqrt{18}}$, &c: now one ſingle column may be conceived to have the aforeſaid reſpective velocities at the aforeſaid reſpective depths, and the which is to be elevated, does not ſo properly depend upon the relative velocity of the water, as upon the relative weight (if I may ſo expreſs it) of the column which acts, or as upon the weight of that part of the column which acts upon the ladles already moving upon an uniform velocity; and therefore in the caſe of the ladles of a water-wheel moving with $\frac{1}{3}$ (for example) of the velocity of the water, they, the ladles, are parted from the action of, no more than, $\frac{1}{9}$ of the column of water, and muſt therefore leave $\frac{8}{9}$ thereof acting upon them: ſo that inſtead of $\frac{4}{9}$ only, as uſually given, I make it juſt double or $\frac{8}{9}$; and how the authors of that condition accounted for a loſs of $\frac{4}{9}$ of the force, I muſt confeſs I am quite at a loſs to gueſs at, for the gentlemen of the new opinion about the force of bodies in motion will not ſurely inſiſt of an interceſſion of parts in the action of the water upon the ladles; and they of the old opinion will be put to their ſhifts to find a reaſon whereby to account in a ſatisfactory manner, for a loſs of $\frac{4}{9}$ of the force, unleſs they will think proper to make uſe of the method exhibited above, or one ſimilar to it. Mr. Smeaton, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. 51. part I. 1760, has furniſhed us with the reſult of a ſett of experiments relating to water-wheels; and altho' according to his concluſion, the proportion of the load at a maximum to that at an equilibrium be ſomewhat greater than my concluſion gives it, yet I look upon the difference as no ſufficient objection againſt the method I have taken: and at p. 113, of the aforeſaid tranſactions, is the following remarkable paragraph. "It is ſomewhat remarkable (ſays Mr. Smeaton) that though the velocity of the wheel, in relation to the water, turns out greater than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the velocity of the water, yet the impulſe of the water in caſe of a maximum is more than double of what is aſſigned by theory, that is, inſtead of $\frac{4}{9}$ of the column, it is nearly equal to the whole column: But what ſuprizes me is that ſeveral of our Britiſh philoſophers and mathematicians ſhould ſo inconſiderately copy after M. Parent, in a caſe where a very little reflection might have ſhewn them the error, and a very eaſy experiment have ſet them all right. There is another method of explaining the manner of the action of a column of water upon the ladles of a water wheel, and alſo of anſwering the above queſtion, that is, by taking the force of the iſſuing water to be as the ſquare of its velocity, &c. but as the numbers, this way, come out the ſame as thoſe above, and as the method which I have taken is the moſt genuine of any, it was therefore quite needleſs to inſert any other: I ſhall only take notice that as the manner of the action of a column of water in playing a jet, is the ſame as in the caſe of a water-wheel, ſo the nature thereof may be explained by a method ſomewhat like that above; but as it does not immediately relate to the preſent queſtion, ſhall therefore decline ſaying any more about it at this time.

I ſhall farther obſerve, that as I am apprehenſive ſome perſons will be very ready to object againſt what I have advanced, I therefore inſiſt upon it, that (before they publiſh their objections in the London Magazine, and in order to prevent any needleſs diſputes) they firſt reconcile their objections to Mr. Smeaton's experiments, which I look upon as very accurately made, and faithfully related: when that reconciliation is adjuſted, thoſe

objections may, probably, demand my moſt ſerious conſideration: but, in order that my meaning may not altogether be evaded, I muſt declare, that it appears very clear to me, both from reaſon and Mr. Smeaton's experiments, that, when the wheel is held in equilibrio, the velocity wherewith the water iſſues upon the ladles from an aperture at the bottom, or ſide of the column, is as the velocity which bodies, in vacuo, acquire in falling half the height of the column, provided the length of the aperture (in the ſide) bears an inconſiderable proportion to the depth of the waters, although (I muſt again acknowledge) ſome of our moſt learned philoſophers have, from their experiments, drawn, as I apprehend, a very different concluſion; but if arguments, in the preſent caſe, drawn from experiments, will be allowed to be concluſive, I dare ſay thoſe which may be drawn from Mr. Smeaton's, will be found to have the preference of all others in point of truth.——I ſhall obſerve, laſtly, that although I do not pretend to underſtand philoſophical and mechanical inquiries ſo well as thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to look into theſe matters, yet in the preſent caſe, I apprehend, it will be allowed that one of my mediocrity may be adequate to ſo much of the ſubject as is conſidered above. O. L.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM a ſingle woman of near forty years of age, a conſtant reader and purchaſer for ſome years of your ſo uſeful Magazine, eſpecially in the medical part. As ſeveral have obtained preſcriptions from the learned and charitable good Samaritan, therefore I humbly beg you will inſert in your next my caſe, addreſſed to any of the well diſpoſed gentlemen of the faculty. I have waited ſome time in hopes to meet a remedy applicable to my diſorder, which is terrible, and as follows:

CASE. I have for ſome years been troubled with a nervous diſorder, which has come on me within theſe twelve months, worſe than ever, and whoſe ſeat ſeems chiefly to be fixed in the ſtomach and bowels, attended often with a ſmarting pain in the right groin, and a hard kind of lump moving to and fro from place to place in the abdomen, upper belly and ſtomach; as it moves it rattles about with wind. I am prodigiouſly afflicted with a depraved appetite and ſtomach, exceſſive weakneſs and moſt times a ſlow inward or nervous fever, with great depreſſion and dejection of ſpirits, a kind of ſhort cough and little reſt: The above complaints generally come on after I wake out of my firſt ſleep, which ſometimes may be three hours, rarely four, which when I wake out of, my blood or nervous fluid, is all over me in a palpitation or tremulation; after that has had its courſe, a quarter of an hour, or ten minutes, it abates, and the above complaints come on, and laſt till after I am ſtirring, and then they leave a ſenſe of pain and weakneſs in my ſtomach, which is harder than uſual, and much more extenſive about, which has made me apprehenſive it would terminate in a tympany or dropſy. For four months paſt, at times, I have been afflicted with riſings in the throat, ſucceeded by ſevere ſhaking fits, not unlike an ague fit, which laſts five or ten minutes, ſometimes longer, ſometimes ſhorter; ſeldom above one or two minutes intermiſſion between thoſe fits, till I have had ten or twenty of them; then they go off, and leave the back in exquiſite pain, and terrible agitation in the ſtomach and bowels for two or three days, ſcarce ſupportable, theſe are hyſterical as I imagine, or more properly hyſterical affections, as I never loſe my ſenſes in them, my habit of body is bad digeſtion and very coſtive. I have applied to doctors in the country in vain; have applied in town to one, who was thought to be eminent in the faculty, for two months; as he made no doubt of a cure in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, I kept a ſtrict regimen, left off malt liquor and tea, but ſtill have the misfortune to find myſelf no better from that heavy courſe of medicines, which I have now entirely left. I am in hopes this will meet with ſome kind, humane, well-diſpoſed gentleman, that I may hereafter, with the utmoſt gratitude and ſincere acknowledgments, return my thanks, if benefit ſhould accrue to your unknown humble ſervant,

Oct. 26, 1764. M. R.

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I am a conſtant reader of your Magazine, I obſerve that ſeveral eminent phyſicians have been ſo generous to communicate their advice to many who have labour'd under different diſorders: I am therefore emboldened through the channel of your uſeful pamphlet to ſolicit the ſame aſſiſtance, as my unhappy circumſtances (though not extremely indigent) will by no means enable me to conſult any gentleman of eminence, and I am unwilling to put myſelf under the hands of any quack adverтiſer, whoſe noſtrums for all ills, which appear in the daily papers, and which are too frequently impoſed upon the public from ſordid motives, would perhaps rather confirm, than eradicate my complaints, which are as follow:

I am a young man of about two and twenty, and have long laboured under a bad habit of body; I conceive my blood muſt be very impure, as I am ſubject to ſmall but continual cutaneous eruptions, chiefly in my face, occaſioned, I imagine, by a ſcorbutic humour, or a ſharp ſaline acrimony of the blood; my body is extremely relaxed, my nerves very weak and I am ſo coſtive, that ſometimes I do not go to ſtool in a day or two; I am very ſubject to wind, and in a morning eſpecially ſpit up a great deal of black choler; of an evening I am apt to be very drowſy, ſo that I am obliged to uſe ſome violent exerciſe to render myſelf alert; I am ſeldom free from a cold, eſpecially in my head, which is frequently diſcharged by the channel of the noſe, ſometimes I am very chilly and ſhivering, and at others heat much, which I ſuppoſe is a kind of intermitting fever, which, at times, greatly affects my ſpirits, and makes me extremely low, notwithſtanding I endeavour as much as poſſible to prevent it by cultivating a chearful temper; in ſhort, I practiſe every method I can deviſe, and which my ſituation in life will permit, to attain that greateſt of all bleſſings health. I live in every reſpect temperately, but I find recourſe muſt likewiſe be had to medicine, which I make no doubt, is able to cure, or at leaſt afford me great relief, as my parents, when living were both healthy, and my conſtitution, though naturally rather delicate than robuſt, was originally ſound. I have been adviſed by ſome of my acquaintance to cut off my hair, and go now and then into the cold bath to ſtrengthen my nerves, and to drink rum punch with a good deal of acid, which I apprehend to be improper: I ſhall therefore defer uſing any other means than temperance for my relief, till I find whether any gentleman of the faculty will be generous enough to afford me their advice, whoſe kind preſcriptions, I make no doubt, would be of infinite ſervice to a young perſon of ſome merit, whoſe caſe, tho' perhaps void of immediate danger, yet tends to render his life extremely burdenſome and unhappy.

I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient

Fetter-lane, humble ſervant

Nov. 11, 1764. G. D. G.

Account of the new ſerious Engliſh *Opera*, Almena, *written by Mr.* Rolt, *and ſet to Muſic by Mr.* Michael Arne *and Mr.* Battiſhull; *performed this Month at* Drury-lane *Theatre.*

MAHOMMED,	Mr. *Vernon.*
MIRZA,	Mr. *Giuſtinelli.*
ABUDAH,	Mr. *Champneſs.*
ASPATIA,	Mrs. *Cremonini.*
ALMENA,	Miſs *Wright.*
ZARA,	Mrs. *Vincent.*
SELIMA,	Miſs *Williams.*

MAHOMMED, the ſon of Mirvais chief of the Afghans, who inhabited the province of Kandahar, having ſhaken off his allegiance to Shah Sultan Huſſein king of Perſia, conquered the dominions of his ſovereign, and not only depoſed Huſſein, but put all his children to death, except Almena, who providentially eſcaped; prepares to crown all by forcing Aſpatia, the widow of his murdered prince, to wed him—who nobly deſpiſes his menaces, and detects his ſolicitations——Almena is at this time with her mother, attended by Selima, as her ſex, and the tyrant's paſſion for Aſpatia, prevents him from entertaining any thoughts againſt her.——Almena, though very young is tenderly beloved by Mirza, a valiant youth, nephew to her father, who had raiſed

a powerful army to oppoſe the barbarous cruelties of Mahommed, and returns his paſſion with the warmeſt tenderneſs of love. Mirza, however, being taken, is conducted before Mahommed, and ordered to be thrown into a dungeon, and loaded with chains —fortunately Zara, the tyrant's ſiſter, was a witneſs of his interview with her brother, and was ſo greatly charmed with the heroiſm of his behaviour, and the beauty of his perſon, that ſhe fell deſperately in love; ſhe, therefore, took an opportunity of corrupting his guards, and ſetting him at liberty; but inſtead of returning her paſſion, his inflexible attachment to Almena, urged him to try the fortune of another battle; and a number of Mahommed's enemies being up in arms, the moment he was at liberty, he repaired to their rendezvous and placed himſelf at their head.

Diſtracted at this diſappointment to her hopes, Zara prevails on her brother, to order Almena's eyes to be plucked out, as ſhe ſays it will be the readieſt means of meeting with a compliance from Aſpatia; though in reality Zara did not want to conſult her brother's paſſion, but to gratify her own revenge. The execution of this horrid charge is committed to Abudah, Mahommed's firſt vizier, who had been baniſhed by Huſſein for aſpiring to the love of Aſpatia. Abudah's attachment however, ſtill continuing for that empreſs, he is devoted to her ſervice, and while he ſeems moſt zealouſly devoted to the intereſt of Mahommed, is ſecretly employing every art for the reſtoration of her houſe; he therefore finds it no difficult matter to cheat his maſter into a belief that he has fulfilled his orders, in relation to this barbarous commiſſion, by deſiring Almena to appear, as if ſhe had been actually deprived of ſight. In the mean time, Mirza having collected his forces, attacks the uſurper before he can give any further orders to the prejudice of Almena or the empire, and gains a complete victory, taking Mahommed priſoner. Mirza, after this, enters in triumph, and is bleſt with the hand of his dear Almena; as is Abudah alſo with that of his adored Aſpatia. A full chorus now terminates the piece, from which we gather this moral: That tho' virtue may for ſome time be oppreſſed, it will nevertheleſs be crowned with happineſs at laſt: Whereas, let villainy be ever ſo ſucceſsful for a time, it is ſure of being attended with misfortune in the end. As the opera is a ſpecies of compoſition, that breaks in upon every law of nature, the reader will not expect that we ſhould try it by the rules of criticiſm.

Glouceſter, Oct. 23. The following polite letter has been received from the Hon. Mr. Charles Yorke, our worthy recorder, in anſwer to a letter ſent by the town-clerk, informing him of his being choſen recorder of this city.

To William Selwyn *Eſq; Town-Clerk at* Glouceſter.

"SIR,

I Did not receive your moſt obliging letter till this day, upon my return from a viſit to Mr. Anſon in Staffordſhire, otherwiſe my acknowledgments would not have been delayed.

So diſtinguiſhed a favour conferred upon me by the very antient and worthy corporation of the city of Glouceſter, muſt bind me for ever to their ſervice. Let me beg of you, to preſent my compliments and humble thanks to the gentlemen who concurred in this election; and to aſſure them that nothing could give me more ſatisfaction. The duty and merit of that city to the crown, and to their country, in all times, makes every teſtimony of their eſteem an honour to thoſe who receive it. It wants no additional circumſtance to heighten it. But in reminding me of your two former recorders Lord Somers and Lord Hardwicke, my uncle and my father, you have allowed me to ſay, that it is the more flattering to me when I reflect on ſuch predeceſſors, the principles and integrity of whoſe conduct I have been, and ever will be as ambitious to purſue, as I feel myſelf unequal, in all other reſpects, to imitate their great examples. I am, Sir, with the trueſt regard,

Your moſt obedient,

And moſt humble ſervant,

C. YORKE.

Bloomſbury-Square, Oct. 12.

ANECDOTES.

ANECDOTES.

THE Right Hon. Mr. Legge being told by a noble friend, within a day or two of his death, that he seemed much better, answered, with great vivacity and spirit, "Oh, no, it is all over with me; I am going, as fast as possible, to join the *majority*." —*Ad plures.*

THE bishops Hoadley and Sherlock were both of Catharine Hall in Cambridge, and, as I believe, both of the same year, and pupils of Mr. Bower, a learned Scotchman. When they were *freshmen*, they were called to lectures in Tully's offices. One day Hoadley performed so well, as to receive a compliment from his tutor. As they were coming away from the tutor's chamber, Sherlock, who was probably a little nettled, called out, "Ben, you have made good use of L'Estrange's translation to day." "No Tom, replied Hoadley, I have it not; and I forgot to send the bedmaker to borrow your's, which I am told, is the only one in college." So early did the emulation between these two great men commence. This circumstance was well remembered by a most worthy country clergyman, deceased, a few years ago, who was of the same college and the same standing with these illustrious prelates, and hath often told the story to the writer of this anecdote.

Surprising Escape.

IN Septembhr last the Princess Carolina custom-house yatcht, Captain John Read, sailed from Leith for Lerwick in Shetland, with two custom-house officers on board, to be stationed there. The ship being old and crazy they sprung a leak, and were obliged to put in at Peterhead to refit. On the afternoon of the same day they sailed from thence and either by the pilot's mistake, or by the hazyness of the weather, they found themselves among the breakers on the main land of Shetland; and to avoid immediate destruction, pushed into a small bay surrounded on all sides with rocks of stupendous height. Here they luckily struck on a sand bank. In the midst of their consternation a faithful negroe, whom Captain Read had brought from the South seas, swam on with a rope in quest of dry ground; this he found, though by the sea mark on the rocks, it was evident that it was many feet under water at full tide. By the assistance of the rope they all left the ship except one of the officers before mentioned, who being old and corpulent chose rather to stay on board; for they had lost their boat before. They then endeavoured in vain to climb the rocks, and the advance of the tide redoubled their terror. At last the negroe discovered a cleft, by which they might ascend the rock above high water mark; this cleft terminated in a hollow or grotto, where they all took up their night's abode. Next morning at ebb they descended to reconnoitre their situation and found that the rocks were inaccessible, nor could they any ways get round, as the rocks forming a semi-circle extended on both sides far into the sea. They then in despair returned to their ship, where they found the officer they left on board upon the main-shrouds, from whence he had scarcely been ten minutes, before the mast came by the board, and was followed by the fore-mast: And now the hull worked so that they all resolved to leave her again, which they did with much difficulty, and had not been long on shore before she went to pieces. Thus they were to all appearance reduced to the alternative of starving or drowning; which carried them to a more minute examination of the rocks, when one of the sailors found a place which seemed to offer the bare possibility of ascent at the hazard of his neck, which, however, in their circumstances was no hazard at all. He mounted, and carried a rope with him and fastened it to the top, by which the rest got up after him. Thus being, contrary to all hopes, delivered, half naked and almost perished, they sought and found a hut, where they reposed themselves, and afterwards procured a conveyance to Lerwick. This, though a seemingly romantic relation, is in every circumstance strictly true.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

IT is a common observation, that the enlargement of men's fortunes narrows their souls. As I find myself one instance of the truth of it, I have endeavoured to trace the cause

of

cause of so extraordinary and apparently odious an effect; and self-love apart, I think the following reasons a sufficient justification.

A short part of my Life I had a very small income to subsist on, though with an education and disposition suited to a larger. As my prospects were great, one of the principal satisfactions I proposed when in possession of an affluence, was the generosity and charity I could exert for the benefit of my friends, and fellow creatures; and in the mean time I abridged my own gratifications to supply the wants of those I knew most pressing: This to my equals and inferiors. To my superiors, either by fortune or birth, I pursued a different though not less generous plan. As I had connexions in other countries beside my own, I had opportunities of supplying their tables with delicacies, their menageries, &c. with curiosities. I had always the honour done me to have my presents accepted, and for a while was satisfied with that condescension; but on repeating my tribute, and never receiving a word of acknowledgment in return, or the least civility, (save once an invitation to go several miles out of town, in the depth of winter, to see a curiosity of my own presenting, and to accomplish which I must be at the expence of hiring a carriage, feeing the servants, and dining at an inn) my indignation was great, my eyes opened to neglect, that a too great solicitude to oblige had occasioned; but I determined to grow wise by experience, and confine my favours to those who would make a more grateful return. The time, at length, came, that enabled me to put my beneficent design in execution, nor did I find the least abatement in my ardor, till soured by further experience. The first subjects of my munificence were my domestics, to whom as it proved I was injudiciously kind; instead of regarding my gratuities, as rewards for past services, they received them as bribes for their future, and concluding they were necessary to my welfare, insulted me with impertinence; so that those I thought to bind by the warm tie of gratitude, I was compelled to discharge with the coolest contempt.

This disappointment did not discourage me from looking out new objects for my bounty, though I determined never more to confer it on the servile tribe. My poor neighbours, honest house-keepers, with large families, I pitched on as the properest and confined my relief to few, that I might do it more effectually. Some I clothed, others I fed, to others gave schooling, and for a while felt the most perfect happiness, from that I had seemed to bestow: But this delight had but short existence; When I called at any of those cottages whose inhabitants I thought I had made happy, I perceived an aukward confusion and restraint in their looks, instead of the open grateful countenances I had reason to expect.—To cut the matter short, I had soon information that these wretches, were in league with my servants to assist them in their work, for which they were amply recompensed with my provisions, liquor, &c. clandestinely conveyed, and as conscientiously received.

Here was the last and fatal blow to my charity; for I feel not the kindly glow, and barely know the name. If I give, it is either that my fortune makes it necessary, or that I reflect it is a part of my duty; but no pleasure, no heart-felt joy arises from it.

Lastly, my generosity is no more; many of those friends, who shared it, grew encroaching, and those I had thought most disinterested, proved most selfish.

I now keep my fortune to myself; and as I am grown contracted, and indifferent to almost the whole world, I find more respect and attention than when it was my study to oblige, befriend, and bestow.

If others, with the same experience, not willing to deceive themselves, have met with better luck, I have still charity enough, in the more extensive sense, to rejoice at it; though I fear I am by no means singularly unfortunate.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR, Siplake, Oxfordsh. Oct. 25

AS I cannot divest myself of that humanity which great numbers of the rich and thriving part of mankind

kind have very prudently thrown off, I now and then, though it gives me the heart-ach, enquire into the condition of my diſtreſſed neighbours. The reſult of this enquiry is, that I find many of the poor now ſtarving in the midſt of plenty. Of this I could produce multiplied inſtances, but ſhall only mention one. A poor labourer in my neighbourhood, who has ſeven in family, and earns ſix ſhillings a week, cannot pay for the bread they eat, though his whole wages are applied to that article only. I cannot help thinking, that the drudges who till our land, and gather in our corn, and are the chief inſtruments in providing bread for the tables of riot and plenty, have a right to it themſelves. As to houſes, cloaths, fire, ſmall-beer, ſoap, candles, ſalt, and many other articles, which in times of general luxury were thought neceſſary, I give them up, and contend only for the ſtaff of life. I hear with pleaſure, that many public ſpirited perſons, have exerted themſelves with a view of putting a ſtop to the growing evils of monopolies and combinations, evils begun and carried on by a ſet of people, who deſerve to be driven from human ſociety, though they enjoy every advantage of it, and who conſtantly make it their buſineſs to defeat the bounty of providence, and create a famine amongſt us. I heartily wiſh that they may rouze the ſpirit of the legiſlature; that juſtice may be done upon the greater ones, who combine to raiſe what contributions they pleaſe upon the public, and ſtarve the poor. If one band of robbers ſhould paſs through this miſerable pariſh, and take the poor men's coats, another ſhould ſtrip them of their ſhirts, and a third of their ſkins, they would leave them in much the ſame condition, as that to which the monopoliſts have reduced them; who, by raiſing the price, have robbed them of almoſt every neceſſary of life, and ſucked their blood. A labourer, a few years ago, would buy a coat, for little more than he muſt now give for a ſhirt; and a pair of boots, for the preſent price of a pair of ſhoes. The conſequence of this is, that ſeveral now come to church in waiſtcoats, that formerly uſed to appear there in coats, and many never come at all, for want of ſhoes and coverings. As monopolies encreaſe I expect to ſee my poor neighbours as naked as the Hottentots and as ill ſheltered from the weather, as the ancient Scythians. They begin to think already of transforming their ſheets into ſhirts and ſmocks, and their blankets into jerkins and petticoats. But theſe ſuperfluities, they muſt learn to lay aſide; as they muſt alſo thoſe of ſwaddling cloaths for their infants, and ſhrouds and coffins for their dead, and content themſelves with a heap of aſhes, or a truſs of ſtraw for a bed, if they can go to the price of it. Whenever I viſit the cottages of my poor neighbours, (moſt of which exhibit a ſtriking image of the cave of poverty) I never fail of meeting with ſomething to ſhock me; though I ſometimes have the ſatisfaction to find ſincere piety and ſolid content. This was the caſe not long ſince: A poor woman who was always thankful, whatever ſhe had, or had not, told me, through the goodneſs of God, and the bounty of Mr. F. ſhe never wanted bread and apples. But I hope to live to ſee the time, when oppreſſed poverty will lift up its head, and the pooreſt cottager in circumſtances to buy himſelf a ſheep's head, or a diſh of bullock's liver for his ſunday's dinner.

The calls of nature are perhaps ſtronger in theſe people, than they are in higher life; it is however certain, that they have ſtomachs, and that their cravings ſhould be ſatisfied. As a poor man, in every diſh of water-gruel that he eats, and every cup of ſmall beer that he drinks, pays his proportion of the taxes on ſalt, hops, and malt, he has a right to the protection of the government, and the benefit of the laws, which, if they can afford any relief, ought to be put in immediate execution. If this is not done, I ſhall expect to hear in a few months that wheat is advanced 20l. a load, and bacon to 10d. a pound. What will then be the caſe of the greater part of the people, in a country which is looked upon as the land of liberty and plenty? Much worſe than that of a gally-ſlave, who is ſure, at all events, of having a ſufficient allowance of bread and beans, and moreover of meat enough, if he will but work as hard as an Engliſh labourer to get it. If the legiſlature ſhould think theſe things beneath their notice, I would recommend

recommend it to the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, to offer a handſome premium for the diſcovery of the French * aimentary powder†, or ſome other *ſuccedaneum* for bread, as a million of people, rendered deſperate by famine, may be a much greater evil than is at preſent imagined. I am, &c.

Deſcription of the SYPHON, *or* CRANE, *in Common Uſe. (See the Plate, Fig. 1.)*

THE crane has its uſe from the gravity of the air, a property in that element from which we receive ſome of the greateſt advantages of life.

A. the end, being immerſed in a veſſel of water, if the air be exhauſted from the ſyphon, at the pipe D, the water in the veſſel, by the preſſure of the air on its ſurface, will inſtantly riſe and fill the cavity of the ſyphon: Now if the other end of the ſyphon were at C, in an horizontal level with the end A, then the preſſure of the air on each end would be equal, and conſequently the water would be ſuſtained in the tube, without running out at C. But ſince the part BE, is longer than the part BA, by the length CE, and the cylinder of water CE, being far more heavy than the ſame cylinder of air, it is plain the preſſure of the air, or its effect at the point C, is thereby very much weakened and abated, and therefore the equilibrium in the point B, being thus deſtroyed, the water will run over and flow towards E.

Deſcription of a DRILL *for ſowing Beans, &c. and of a* TRIANGULAR HARROW, *both now in Uſe in the Vale of* Ayleſbury.

THERE are two ſorts of drills now in uſe in the vale of Ayleſbury, in that part which lies between Ayleſbury and Tame, both which are very ſimple in their conſtruction, and may very eaſily be made to ſow wheat, as well as beans, for which only they are now uſed.

One ſort of theſe drills is made upon Tull's principles, though not exactly according to his plan. It conſiſts of a ſingle drill-box: the cylinder is about four inches diameter, and has nine or ten holes to turn out the beans, like the other, of which I have given you a deſcription. The wheel is twenty inches diameter; it is fixed to the plough-beam by hinges; and the beams drop a little before the coulter, ſo that they are immediately covered by the earth from the broad board.

The inconvenience of this drill is, the time loſt in turning it over the plough-beam at the end of the land, and that the team muſt ſtand ſtill while the drill-box is filling with beans. Theſe impediments, upon a moderate computation, hinder about a quarter of a day's work.

Therefore, I prefer the other ſort of drill, which is made like a wheel-barrow; and a draught and deſcription of which I have here ſent you.

A man drives it up the furrow juſt before the plough: but as I think I have a little improved upon the common method of cultivating drilled beans, and as it perfectly anſwers my expectation, I have here ſent you my method in as few words as poſſible.

Firſt, I plough two furrows on each outſide of the land, but ſow no beans in them: I afterwards drill the three next furrows: then I plough two furrows without drilling any beans in them, and ſo on, ſowing three, and leaving two, for intervals, till the land is finiſhed.

When the beans are about two or three inches high, I plough two furrows up each interval, turning the furrows from the beans, ſo as to make a ridge in the middle of each interval. I have a little plough on purpoſe for this uſe, about half the ſize of

* *As there probably may be monopolies of potatoes, nettles, turnep-greens, the next famine, I take the liberty to offer to the conſideration of the naturaliſts, the powder of dried chamæleons, as a ſuccedaneum for bread, which I take to be the principal ingredient in the celebrated powder of the French. Theſe animals may be brought over by the Levant company, and kept like rabbets, on our barren heaths, and at a much leſs expence, as they thrive where rabbets would ſtarve. That they will live in our climate is moſt certain; ſir George Wheeler kept one here, without food, for nine or ten months* *.

† *See Lond. Mag.* 1758, *p.* 419.

* See Wheeler's travels.

Fig. II.

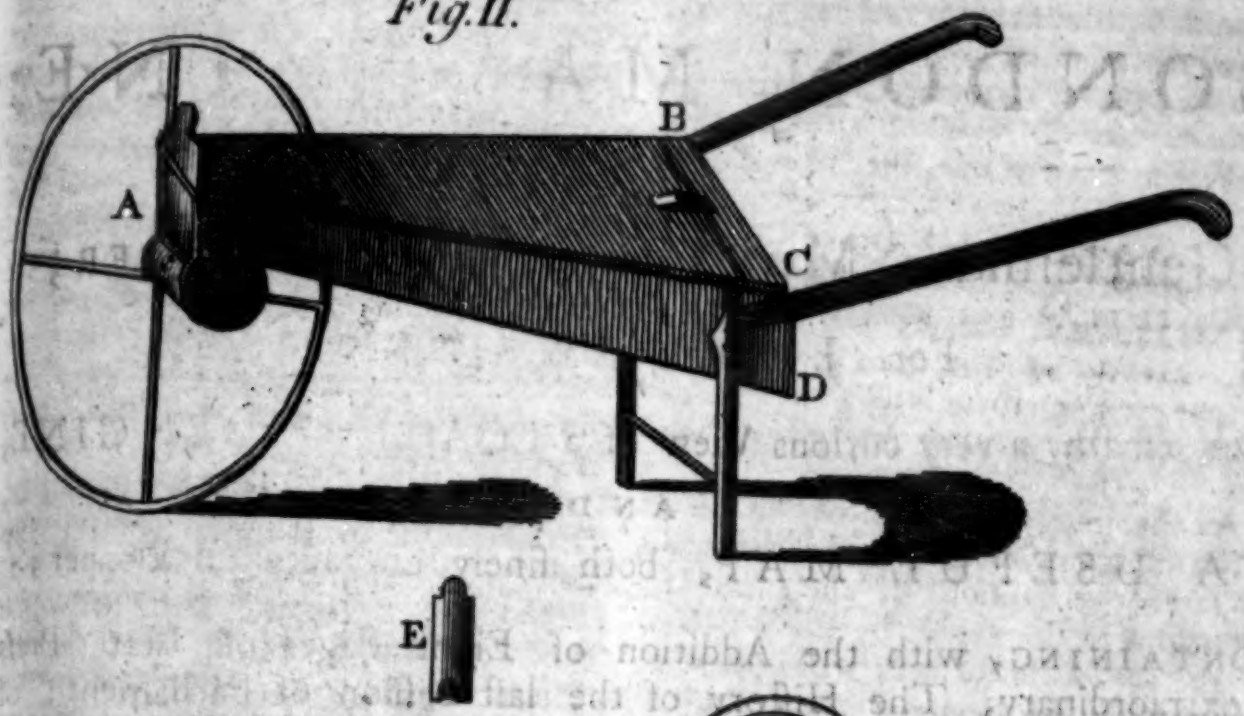


Fig. I.

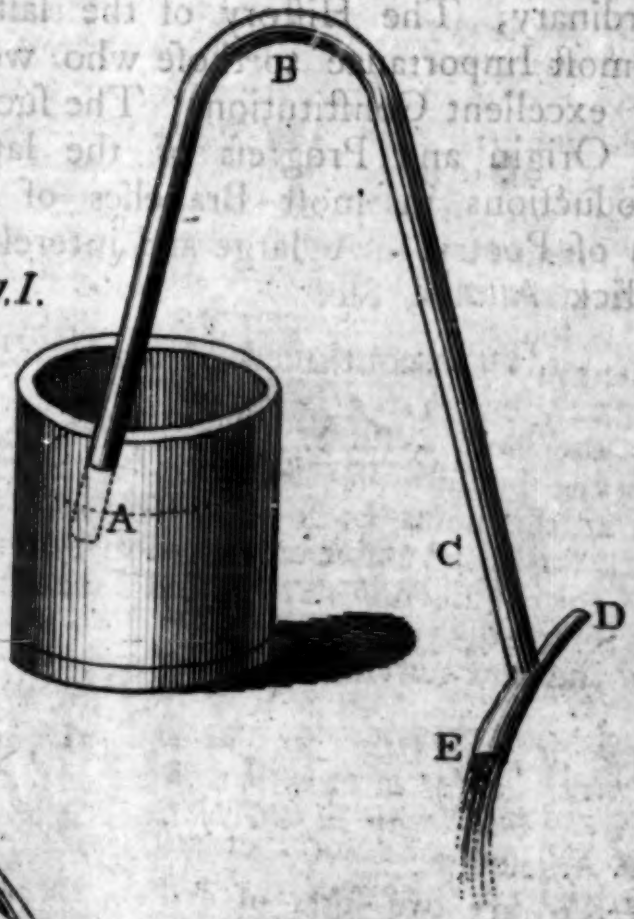
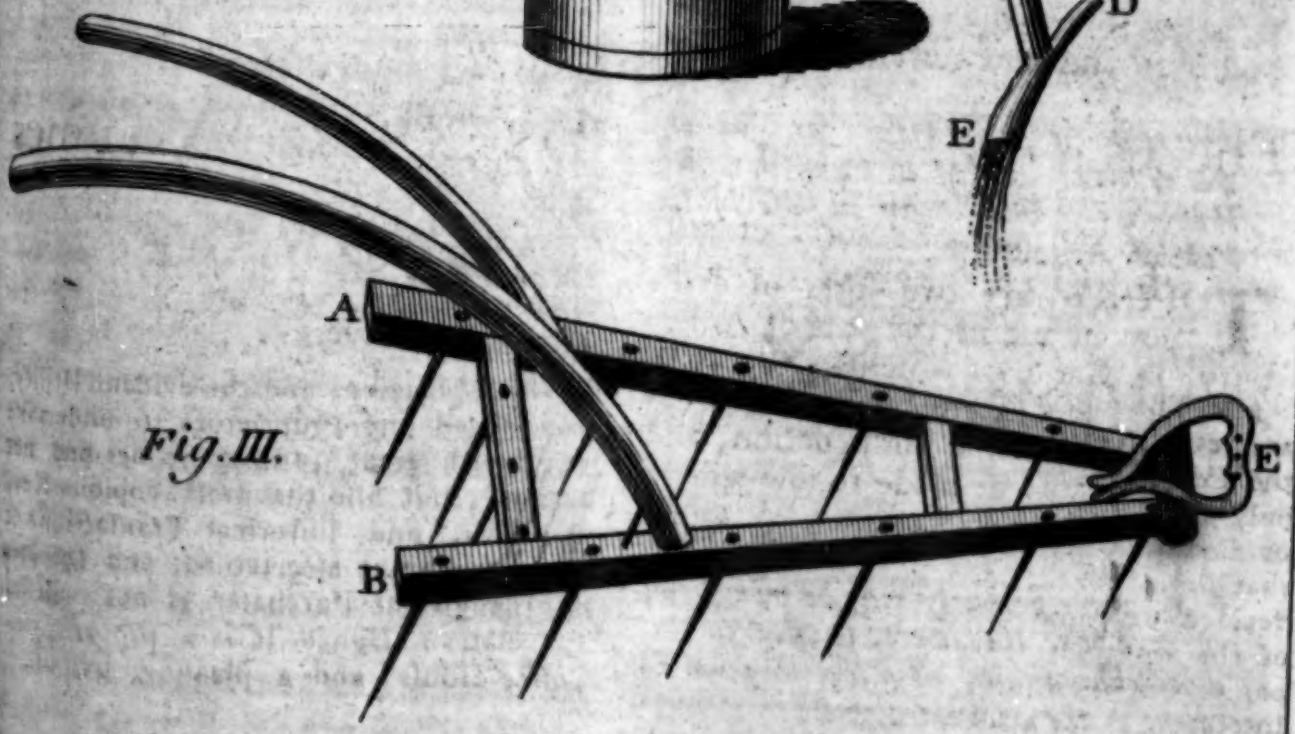


Fig. III.



a common plough, which is drawn by one horſe.

This work ſhould be done after a rain. This year, on the fifteenth of May, we had rain. I therefore went to plough in the intervals on the eighteenth, and continued at plough till all were finiſhed. On the eighth of June we had rain again. On the ninth of June I went to harrow the intervals, with the triangular harrow, as per plate. About a week after that we had more rain. I then went to harrow again, going up the interval I went down before, and down that which I went up: This is what we call croſs tining. Thus my land is laid quite ſmooth; it is kept clear from weeds: And the beans have a fine looſe mould to ſtrike their fibres into; and it is by far the cheapeſt way of weeding beans.

Your, &c. I. L.

The Proportions of the Drill are as follow. (See the Plate, Fig. II.)

Diameter of the iron wheel, twenty inches.

Length of the box, from A to B, twenty inches.

Breadth of the box, from B to C, ten inches.

Depth of the box, from C to D, five inches and a half.

Diameter of the cylinder of wood upon the iron axis of the wheel, four inches. This cylinder, you may ſee, turns out the beans regularly.

Length of the cylinder, two inches and a half. On this cylinder are twenty-one holes, a quarter of an inch deep, and half an inch diameter.

E, is a tongue which drops upon the cylinder, and plays up eaſily: the tongue is half an inch thick, ſeven inches long, and one inch and three quarters wide. When a larger bean than ordinary comes, it will throw the tongue up, which naturally recovers its place again; and ſo the work goes on well and even. The tongue is repreſented with its notch at E: the notch does not go quite through it: it falls exactly upon the holes of the cylinder.

A lid takes off to put the beans into the box, and buttons down at F.

The Harrow. (See the Plate. Fig. III.)

From A to B, eighteen inches.

The tines nine inches a-part.

The three tines in the croſs-bar are only three inches and a half a-part.

E, a cock, which plays upon a pin, in which are three holes to hang the whipple-tree in. If you put it into the upper hole, the tines bear very hard upon the ground: I generally uſe the middle hole.

To the Author of, the Appeal to the Common Senſe of all Chriſtian People.

SIR,

IN your letter to the Rev. Mr. Landon, you are pleaſed to tell that gentleman, that you entirely agree with him in thinking that the main difficulties, attending the Trinitarian controverſy, may be cleared up by a proper attention to the words *God* and *perſon*.

I declare myſelf of the ſame opinion, and therefore ſhall take the liberty to examine the definition you give of the word *perſon*.

Perſon, you ſay, when uſed in a ſtrict and genuine ſenſe, always means an intelligent agent.

Againſt this definition I have an objection or two: firſt, if this definition be admitted, it will follow, that no man living ever ſaw ſo much as one ſingle perſon in his life; which conſequence is not only repugnant to the common ſenſe of all chriſtian people, but of all mankind. What man, who enjoys the viſive faculty, would not be ſhocked at being told, that he never ſaw one perſon in his life? Which abſurdity, however, flows from your definition. I argue thus: Whatever is intelligent underſtands—Nothing underſtands, but mind——Mind is inviſible——*Ergo*, no man ever ſaw an intelligent agent, or perſon. An agent likewiſe is inviſible. The inſtrument, the hand that holds the inſtrument, the arm that moveth the hand, the nerves that move the arm, are none of them real agents; they are all ſubject to the agency of an inviſible being.

2dly. If your definition be admitted, it will follow, that a man would be guilty of a contradiction in terms, who ſhould define an ideot to be a perſon void of underſtanding; which conſequence would alſo be ſhocking to the common ſenſe and common lan-

guage of mankind. Do but ask the first man you meet to define an ideot, and he will immediately answer that an ideot is a *person* void of understanding: Tell the same man, that an ideot is an *intelligent agent* void of understanding, and he will laugh in your face.

I hope, sir, you will not think me too troublesome, if I make an observation or two on the definition, which your antagonist, Mr. Landon, has given of the word *person*.

Mr. Landon defines *person* to be *a concourse of properties*. From which definition follows this absurdity, viz. that God is three persons, and but one person. For I suppose it will be readily granted, that when three concourses of properties concur they are but one concourse of properties; in like manner as when three numbers are joined they are but one number, or as three streams, when they concur, are but one stream.

Again: it will follow from this definition, that every object of sense is a person, for in every object of sense properties concur. An apple, for instance, or a nut is, according to this definition, a person, a very agreeable person.

I doubt not, but that by this time you are convinced, you and your opponent, Mr. Landon have written on a subject which you have not maturely considered. You will therefore, I hope, excuse me if I advise you both to stop your hands till you can write more to the purpose.

Mahlup, Nov. 15, 1764. I am, sir, your, &c. T. L.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The First Part of the 42d Psalm paraphrased.

By *Mr.* BOYCE.

CHAC'D by the hounds, the panting hind,
Leaving the lagging winds behind,
Thirsts for the cooling stream;
So pants my soul, O Lord, for Thee:
Thou parent of eternity,
Thou God of might supreme!

Fain would it quit this earthly shell,
Fain would it in thy presence dwell,
The heav'nly maze to swing:
There to indulge its pure desire,
And hail Thee, in th'angelic choir,
Where cherub, seraph sing.

The dews of sorrow dim my sight;
From night to morn, from morn to night,
My sighs my grief disclose:
As down my cheeks repentance flies,
Where's now thy God? the scoffer cries,
And triumphs in my woes.

Oft have I at thy altar knelt,
The glow of inspiration felt,
And breath'd celestial air;
Then why, my soul, so throb with pain?
Let hope immortal health sustain,
And chace away despair.

Behold the rays of mercy dart!—
Th'Almighty cheers this drooping heart;
His love is certain still:
Henceforth Eternal! All supreme!
Thee I'll adore from Jordan's stream,
To Hermon's little hill.

The CHRISTIAN PRAYER.

By *Dr.* REDMOND.

PARENT of bliss, whose reign in realms above,
Improves the Christian's faith, refines his love,
Display thy pow'r, nor let fond reasoning man
Attempt thy great immensity to scan!
Here, as in heav'n, let all thy will adore;
Quickly thy promis'd paradise restore.
Meanwhile, submiss to thee, wise nature's ends,
We'll use whate'er to true obedience tends.
Give us, with sympathizing hearts to move,
Quick to forgive, forgiving, quick to love:
So we unmerited thy love shall gain,
And sing love's rapturous, love's eternal strain.
Grant that from thee our minds may never stray;
Lead where is best, O! lead us in thy way:
For thou art all, all domination's thine,
Glory and might, and love without confine!

The Charge of the right rev. —, *Lord Bishop of* —— *to the Clergy of his Diocese, delivered at his primary Visitation,* Oct. 18, 1760.

"BRETHREN by this my mind you'll know,
Learn to pronounce your sermons slow;
Give every word of a discourse
Its proper time, and life, and force,
And urge what you think fit to say
In a sedate pathetic way:
Grave and deliberate as 'tis fit
To comment upon holy writ.

Many

Many a ſermon gives diſtaſte
By being ſpoke in too much haſte;
Which had it been pronounc'd with leiſure,
Would have been liſten'd too with pleaſure."
And thus the preacher often gains
His labour only for his pains;
As (if you doubt) it may appear
"From every ſunday in the year;"
For how indeed can one expect
The beſt diſcourſe ſhould take effect,
Unleſs the maker thinks it worth
Some needful care to ſet it forth?
What! does he think the pains he took
To write it fairly in a book,
Will do the buſineſs—not a bit—
"It muſt be ſpoke as well as writ."
For what's a ſermon, good or bad,
If a man read it like a lad.—
To hear ſome people when they preach,
How they run o'er all parts of ſpeech,
And neither raiſe a word nor ſink,
Our learned biſhops one would think
Had taken ſchool-boys from the rod,
To make ambaſſadors of God:
So perfect is the Chriſtian ſcheme,
He who from thence doth take his theme,
And time to have it underſtood,
His ſermon cannot but be good;
If he will needs be preaching ſtuff,
No time, indeed, is ſhort enough;
E'en let him read it like a letter,
The ſooner it is done the better:
But for a man who has a head,
Of whom it may with truth be ſaid,
That on occaſion he can raiſe
A juſt remark, a proper phraſe—
For ſuch an one to run along,
Tumbling his accents o'er his tongue,
Shews only, that a man, at once,
May be a ſcholar and a dunce.
In point of ſermons 'tis confeſt,
Our Engliſh clergy make the beſt,
But this appears (we muſt confeſs)
Not from the pulpit, but the preſs;
They manage, with diſjointed ſkill,
The matter well, the manner ill,
And, what ſeems paradox at firſt,
They make the beſt and preach the worſt.
Would men but ſpeak as well as write,
Both faculties would then unite;
The outward action being taught
To ſhew the inward ſtrength of thought:
Now to do this our ſhort-hand ſchool
Lays down this plain and general rule.
"Take time enough, all other graces
Will ſoon fill up their proper places."

To M. Elie de Beaumont, *Counſellor, before the Parliament of* Paris, *on his generous Defence of* John Calas. (*See p.* 518.)

By Mr. LANGHORNE.

BEAUMONT, diſtinguiſh'd by the liberal mind,
Nor, tho' Voltaire beſtows immortal praiſe,
Diſdain this offering of obſcurer bays.
Who ſcorns mean ſuperſtition's baſe controul,
And clears away the rubbiſh from the ſoul;
Whoſe incenſe flames on truth's tranſparent ſhrine,
Who bows to reaſon as the beſt divine;
Who, while falſe ſanctions cruel power inveſt,
Dares, nobly dares, for innocence oppreſt:
For him the muſe with pious care ſhall rove,
To cull the pride of all th'Aonian grove,
Stamp his fair honours in her ſtrain ſublime,
And bear her Beaumont o'er the wrecks of time.

The Danger of immoderate Deſires.

By Mr. L—NGH—RNE.

ON India's plains, where nature dies away,
Like Semele, beneath th'embrace of day;
Where the faint ſhepherd feels no cool drops fall,
Hears of no ſtream, the murmurs muſical,
Two brother ſwains bewail'd the ſcorching hour,
And thus implor'd the genius of the ſhower.
To me, ſaid Hamet, may thy bounty yield
One little rill to feed my thirſty field;
Still may it flow in competence and peace,
No ſuns exhauſt it, and no ſtorms increaſe!
He ſpoke.—Obedient to his modeſt pray'r,
See the cleft rock emit the fountain fair!
Freſh-riſing flowers the welcome ſtranger hail,
And laughing ſpring purſues it thro' the vale.
Fir'd at the ſight, ambitious Raſchid cries,
God of the ſtorms ſuch meanneſs I deſpiſe.
O thou, whoſe chambers captive oceans keep!
At whoſe command the wild waves wake and ſleep!
Ope thy vaſt urns, diſcharge thy ſounding rains,
And pour another Ganges o'er my plains.
Quick at the word the ſolid hills diſpart;
From their torn ſides a thouſand torrents ſtart;
Whelm'd in the tide, the tumbling ſwain expires,
The hapleſs victim of his vain deſires!

The following Lines were wrote by an Engliſh *Gentleman on his ſecond Tour through* Scotland, *upon a Window at a Tavern in* Montroſe.

ONCE more, O North, I view thy winding ſhores,
Climb thy bleak hills, and croſs thy duſky moors;
Heedful I view thee with impartial eye,
And ſtill by nature, not by cenſure, try.
England, thy ſiſter, is a gay coquet,
Whom pride enlivens, and temptations whet;
Rich, proud, and wanton, ſhe her beauty knows,
And in a conſcious warmth of fortune glows.

• *See Rambler, No.* 38.

Scotland comes after, like an unripe fair,
Who sighs with envy at her sister's air;
Thoughtless how soon she'll grow to have her
And be the toast when t'other's charms de-
cay.

On seeing Miss B—— W—— shed Tears (which she endeavoured to conceal) at the Performance of an Anthem for the Orphans of the Clergy, at the Musick Meeting at W—r, Sept. 8, 1764.

I.

WHILE plaintive notes of orphans woes
Invade Belinda's ears,
Her gentle soul with pity glows,
Her glist'ning eyes with tears.

II.

Why seeks the fair her grief to hide?
Why check the rising tear?
Can pity be to shame ally'd?
Has virtue cause of fear?

III.

Pity's the lenient balm of woe,
The cordial of th'oppress.
A debt we to misfortune owe,
The right of the distress.

IV.

The heav'nly impulse then pursue,
Nor heed the fool's disdain,
Whose thoughtless bosom never knew
Compassion's pleasing pain.

V.

So may those tears for foreign woe,
Or distant griefs alone,
In generous pity, gently flow;
But never weep thy own.

Worcester, Sept. 12, 1764.

Verses written with a Pencil, in a Grove at ——— *near Lewes, October 8, 1764.*

Inscribed to Miss B——.

HAIL, sacred haunts, fit to receive
Far other guests than sinful men,
Once more the busy town I leave,
And seek your solemn shades again.

The freshness of the twilight grove,
The murmuring fountain's soothing sound,
The music of the birds above,
The fragrance of the fields around;

These, these, have power to charm despair,
To check the bosom-swelling sigh,
To smooth the wrinkled brow of care,
And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye."

So thought I once, but err'd, for then
The little griefs that seiz'd my mind
Were such as gave no lasting pain,
Soon chas'd, not left a sting behind.

Then, placid as yon blue expanse,
By gentle zephyrs fann'd to rest,
I saw the smiling hours advance,
Nor bade them fly, nor chid their haste.

But ah! what change o'erwhelms my soul,
What cares unusual banish rest,
What stern invader's fierce controul
Claims now the empire of my breast?

'Tis he, 'tis love! Lo! reason's feat
Already the usurper fills,
And drags, with more than hostile hate,
The vanquish'd at his chariot wheels.

Whilst jealousy, that hell-born fiend,
Anguish, and grief, and dire despair,
His grim attendants, stalk behind,
And, with their lord, the triumph share.

Ah! would the tyrant but dismiss
These frightful monsters from his train,
His rod despotic I would kiss,
And glory in his heaviest chain.

Vain wish! no pray'r his rage disarms,
Whilst she who holds my conquer'd heart,
Unconscious of her fatal charms,
Knows not of me, nor of my smart.

Would some kind genius of the air,
Waft her my sighs, my flame reveal,
She, kind and gentle as she's fair,
Might pity, tho' she must not heal.

Yet, why? If my malignant stars,
With fortune league'd against my peace,
'Twixt us have fix'd eternal bars,
Can pity, ev'n from her, give ease?

Let then no tales of my distress
Disturb her bosom, sacred shrine,
Be't her's some happier swain to bless,
And hopeless love's fell anguish mine.

Come, melancholy's sable train,
Let gloom congenial court your stay,
Till madness dull the sense of pain,
Or death dissolve this tyrant's sway.

The FEAST *of* FANCY.

A PASTORAL ELEGY,

To the Memory of Mr. C. CHURCHILL.

By Christopher Crabtree, *Esq;*

YE echoes my sentiments hear,
While Churchill I truly deplore;
And now wet his grave with a tear,
Whom I freely have censur'd before.

With candor not enmity fraught
I sometimes deny'd him the bays;
So if sensible e'er of a fault,
O let me be just to his praise.

By genius mark'd out from the throng,
The goddess beheld him and smil'd;
And fame still beam'd through his song,
Tho' rough, inharmonious, and wild.

'Twas his thro' the musical maze
With a perfect indifference to steer;
And teach e'en the harshest of lays
To please the most difficult ear.

In a burſt of the nobleſt flame
His ſentiments frequently ran;
Yet oft has the bard bought a name
At the total expence of the man.

The vicious ſtill ſhrunk at his pen
Where'er it appear'd to their view:
Yet O the moſt worthy of men!
Have oftentimes dreaded it too.

His muſe with a fury would glow
Too partial for ſenſe to commend;
O'erlook all the worth of a foe;
And forget all the faults of a friend.

Hence black as the veſtments of night
A Bute has he ſtudied to ſhew;
And painted his Wilkes in a light
That waſhes him wholly to ſnow:

Hence ev'ry engagement of pow'r,
He cenſur'd as national wrong;
And bid Scotland eternally lour
All barren and dreary in ſong.

But who if a ſtricture is made,
Can with juſtice, with certainty name,
That never has deviouſly ſtray'd
Nor once been to pity, or blame!

That Churchill had errors we know;
But then he was frank and ſincere;
And never was told of a woe,
But he gave it his purſe or his tear.

Too proud, when his fortune he met
By far, to a ſtateſman to bend;
And too humble by much to forget
The name of thee ſhabbieſt friend.

Then round the poor ſpot where he's laid,
May the laurel eternally bloom;
And nought but his virtues be made
An epitaph e'er for his tomb.

If a fault is unhappily ſhewn
Let us place it to nature and man;
And engag'd by his merit alone
Strive to imitate that if we can.

The LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

WHEN I take an attentive ſurvey
of mankind,
From their follies and vices diverſion I find;
Their humours, caprices, their whims and
odd ways,
Senſations of mirth in me conſtantly raiſe.
If my place is with curious, choice characters
ſtor'd,
Which, from morning to night, entertain-
ment afford,
In each lane, in each alley, court, ſquare,
row, or ſtreet,
Comes truly Hogarthian I fail not to meet;
Scenes which would not in many a muſcle
provoke,
Nor I, from the dulleſt can ſtrike out a joke.
In ev'ry man's motions I merriment trace,
And can laughter extract from the diſmalleſt
face.

When I ſee men and women induſtriouſly
ſhun tables rua;
Their own thoughts, and each ev'ning to card
When dowagers, dreſs'd up like girls of fif-
teen,
In the front of a ſide box are mad to be ſeen;
When a blooming young creature to threeſcore
is ty'd,
That to routs and to plays ſhe in diamonds may
ride;
When ladies, to ſhew their no-learning, talk
latin,
And tradeſmen their ſcabbards adorn with
white ſatin;
When a poor tallow-chandler, deceas'd, lies
in ſtate,
Who alive, perhaps, had not five pounds worth
of plate;
When fat-headed aldermen ſet up for wit,
With laughter my ſides are juſt ready to ſplit.

When a pert Temple beau the fine gen-
tleman apes,
And prentices brag of their duels and rapes;
When a young academic aſcends, with an air,
To the pulpit, and tries to attract all the
fair,
And oft, in the midſt of his flowry diſcourſe,
Looks around to obſerve if his eyes have
had force:
When travell'd young lops talk of nothing but
France,
When old maids learn to ſing, and grown
gentlemen dance;
When pious Ned Shuter at Whitefield's ap-
pears,
I laugh till my eyes are bedimm'd with
my tears.

When women neglect their domeſtic af-
fairs,
And puzzle their heads with political cares;
When with zeal patriotic they puddings diſ-
piſe,
And chatter of taxes, and loans, and ſupplies;
When thoſe who have nothing to loſe fume
and fret
At the lowneſs of ſtocks and the national debt,
And rail at the court in a paſſionate ſtyle,
I hollow ſo loud, you may hear me a mile.

MARMADUKE MERRIMAN.

To a LADY *at* QUADRILLE.

On her giving Diamonds for Trumps, and calling the King of Hearts.

MADAM!

REPLETE with juſtice, your deciſion's
found,
While you diſpenſe th'expreſſive ſentence
round;
As thus:—Your trumps your own bright eyes
explain;
Your king, an emblem of your happy reign;
Theſe, 'tis confeſs'd, form proper counter-
parts,
The diamonds beaming on our ſubject hearts.
But, oh! with moderation, urge your
pow'r,
Nor play, nor truel play, the matadore*;
Then ſhall the World to the mild ſovereign
bow,
And hail you, queen of hearts—as I do
now.

A

* *A Spaniſh Word uſed in the game of Quadrille, ſignifying* murderer.

A Sketch of an Oxford Vacation.

By THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

ACCEPT of this as a relation,
Or short account of a vacation,
When Oxford Bucks quit cap and gown,
And fly on Oxford hacks to town,
Books are as usual left on shelves,
To meditate among themselves.
Now they are free from that vexation
Which college pedants call lobation;
Nor mind the bell or trumpet's call,
That summons them to prayers or hall:
Out of their tutors sight and charge,
They all are gentlemen at large.
Now, if you please, we will suppose
Them got to town, and at the Rose;
Where, about five, they part dead drunk,
And lie with some old batter'd punk;
Where let us leave them, when they wake,
To find, too late, their sad mistake.
And thus is each succeeding day
In vice or folly thrown away;
Till dire disease, or what is worse,
The ghastly sight of empty purse,
Obliges them to quit the Town,
And once more put on cap and gown.

Queen's College, Oxon.

EPIGRAM *on the* NEW PAVEMENT.

THE new Scottish pavement is worthy of praise,
We're indebted to Scotland, for *mending our ways*;
But, what we can never forgive 'em, some say,
Is, that they have taken our *posts* all away.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine has of late been greatly illustrated by the benevolent labours of a gentleman of the faculty. Encouraged by his generous advice in several cases, I send the following singular one, which, if you will please to insert, will greatly oblige

Your constant reader,
and humble servant, T.B.

N. B. A case something like this was inserted in your Magazine of May, 1763, and referred to Mr. Thomson, at Bath. I having a friend upon the spot, wrote to him to enquire for the benefit of this person, and it was found to proceed from a different cause, viz. the gout in his stomach, therefore his method of cure could be of no service in this case.

The party is a young man between two and three and twenty years of age; his complaint is a violent palpitation of the heart, which has been growing upon him for these seven or eight years, till it has arrived to such a degree, that he has had a fit of it for twelve hours, without ceasing; the motion is excessive quick, very irregular, and frequently stops, he breathes very hard and faultering; after some time it reduces his strength and spirits so low, that he faints. He has symptoms like the nervous dry asthma, as when he comes out of the air into a smoaky room, instead of coughing it brings on the palpitation, and when he lies down is very short breathed, and his stomach feels very weak; his digestion is very bad. If the gentleman should prescribe any thing to benefit this unhappy person, it shall be gratefully acknowledged.

WE have had just published a book in the French language, intitled, *The Chinese spy*, consisting of letters to or from three Chinese mandarins, named Cham-pi-pi, Sin-no-ci and Ni-ou-san who were sent by the Chinese court to inquire into and report the politics and customs of Europe. We shall give our readers a translation of two of them, the first of which is a letter from Cham-pi-pi at Paris, to the primate of the religion of Confucius at Pekin, being the 10th letter of the first Volume, and is as follows:

The christians may be justly accused of making a common jest of the most sacred dogmas of their religion; for all the taverns and brothels at Paris have for their signs the names and representations of some mystery of the christian religion.

A foreigner who arrives in this city may put up at the sign of the Father Eternal *, and may next day drink a bottle of wine at the Paradise: In the afternoon he may divert himself at the Crucifix; and at night he may take up his lodging with a common strumpet at the sign of the Virgin Mary.

It may be supposed that all the deities of this religion kept ale-houses before their going to heaven, and have left no memorial of themselves here upon earth, but the signs of their respective alehouses.

Shopkeepers too, and those whose business it is to impose upon mankind, always keep sculking behind the effigy of some saint.

As it was known that we had occasion for purchasing several sorts of things, we were told that St. Peter had nothing in his shop that was good, that St. Paul gave false measure, that St. John had no wares but what were rotten or spoilt, and that the Holy Ghost, St. Honory street, was as thievish as a magpy.

Almost all the saints have, at Paris, in their turn, become bankrupt.

In this country they shew no greater respect to crowned heads than they do to the saints in heaven. There is not a cook's boy but what is honoured with the name of some great European monarch. When we alight

* *This superstitious abuse can be only in popish countries, where it is usual to represent the three persons of the Trinity in a picture.*

from our coach at Orient we had to chuſe what inn we ſhould lodge at, either at that of the emperor, or at that of the king of Spain, or that of the king of France; but as the crowned heads who keep inns at Paris extend their hoſpitality no further than that of letting furniſhed lodgings, and, as their lodgers are for that reaſon obliged to dine with the princes of the blood, at the rate of half a crown a head, we were recommended to the prince of Condy as a moſt compleat cook: we were aſſured that the duke of Orleans kept delicate wine, that there was every day, at two o'clock, a very good ſoup at the prince of Conty's, and that at Bourbon houſe they had excellent beef-a-la-mode.

The next letter we ſhall give, is from Cham-pi-pi, at London, to the Mandarin Kieto-na at Pek'n, which is the 50th letter of the 6th volume, and is as follows:

Since I have been in England, three eminent perſonages have made a great noiſe in this ſpeculative* nation: The Cock-lane ghoſt, the Queen's aſs, and Wilkes the member of parliament.

The ghoſt for a long time gave diverſion both to the court and city. It was viſited at its houſe by numerous crowds of perſons of both ſexes, who converſed with it. 'Tis true, it did not expreſs itſelf very diſtinctly, but it made ſome inarticulate ſounds, which was ſufficient for cauſing it to make a great noiſe.

The queen's aſs, at her firſt arrival, had not a little to do to receive the viſits of all thoſe who went to pay their compliments upon her ſafe landing in England. She was honoured with a guard of ſoldiers, and with a centry poſted at her chamber door. If the dutcheſs of Modena had come to London ſhe could not have been treated with greater reſpect.

The concourſe of people at the Aſs's eſcurial palace near Buckingham gate was prodigious.

At the ſame time her fame was not idle: by report the public were entertained with an account of her fine tail, her long ears, and her undulated ſkin. But as her apartments were too ſmall for receiving a numerous company, it was reſolved to have her picture drawn, that thoſe who could not approach her perſon might enjoy a ſight of her in effigy.

Wilkes, the member, made a ſtill greater noiſe than the queen's aſs. In England, indeed, a male is always by public rumour more diſtinguiſhed than a female. His impriſonment in the Tower occaſioned a multitude of political debates, and deep learned arguments. His diſcharge from priſon made ſtill a greater buſtle than ever did the entry of the grand ſeignior at Conſtantinople. But alas! how fleeting is the glory of this world! The ghoſt was put into the pillory: the queen's aſs is now quite forgot: and Wilkes, the member, has fled into France, to prevent his fate being the ſame with that of the ghoſt."

From the South-Carolina *Gazette.*

Meſſage from the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly to the Lieutenant Governor.

May it pleaſe your honour,

IN anſwer to your meſſage of yeſterday, accompanied with a letter from his excellency General Gage, we inform your honour, that this houſe referred the ſame to a committee, who made a report thereupon, which we have agreed to; and we herewith ſend your honour a copy of the ſame. By order of the houſe,

RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

27th Aug. 1764.

The committee on the governor's meſſage of yeſterday, accompanied with a letter from his excellency General Gage of the 22d of laſt month, recommending proviſion to be made for the Cherokee and Chickaſah Indians, in order to prevail on them to intercept a convoy of ſupplies from the French, to the Shawaneſe, Delawares, and the Indians of d'Etroit, and to aſſiſt his majeſty's troops going up the Miſſiſſippi, report,

That they have conſidered the ſaid meſſage and letter, and are of opinion, that the rejection of the tax bill, by the council (which the houſe is informed of by meſſage) muſt give ſuch a ſhock to public credit, as, either to cauſe an entire ſtagnation, or elſe to put it on the moſt diſadvantageous and ſcandalous footing; becauſe the ſuppliers of the public muſt thence clearly perceive that their hopes of payment do not ſo much depend on the faith and honour of their natural repreſentatives, as upon the caprice and pleaſure of the council, and very often even of a majority of ſuch as are altogether placemen, and have no natural tie or connection whatever with the province.

For theſe reaſons your committee cannot recommend to the houſe to enter into any expence till public credit be replaced on its proper baſis, and the old and heavy debt already incurred be fully diſcharged, by the paſſing of a tax-bill: in order too that the creditors of the province may find, while its repreſentatives are unconſtitutionally prevented from paying their juſt demands, that they will not countenance any farther augmentation of the public debt, leſt they ſhould thereby ſeem tamely to ſuffer themſelves to be made uſe of, only as inſtruments to entrap and defraud the people.

* *This word in French means one who is fond of ſeeing ſpectacles or ſhews, as well as one employed in abſtract ſtudies.*

Anecdotes from Pollnitz's Memoirs, *Vol.* I. *p.* 14.

M. Dorffling ſerved his apprenticeſhip to a taylor, at Tangermunde. Having a mind to ſee Berlin, he came to a paſſage of the Elbe, but being unable to pay, the ferry-men refuſed to carry him over. It vexed him, he threw his knapſack into the river, curſed the trade of a taylor, went back to Tangermunde, liſted for a ſoldier, and was beloved by his officers, who made him known to the elector Frederick William, who ſaw him at every part of the field where honour was to be won; and finding him a man of ſenſe, advanced him to the higheſt employments. The courtiers envied his fortune, and ſaid, Marſhal Dorffling would always retain the air of a taylor. "True enough, (ſaid he) I was a taylor, and have cut out cloth; but now (clapping his hand to the hilt of his ſword) I have an inſtrument in my hand, with which I will cut off the ears of any man that dares to affront me."

Some Account of the learned Mr. George Pſalmanazar. (*See our vol. for* 1763, *p.* 472.)

MR. Pſalmanazar was undoubtedly a Frenchman born. He had his education partly in a free-ſchool, taught by two Franciſcan monks, and afterwards in a college of Jeſuits in an archiepiſcopal city, the name of which, as alſo thoſe of his birth-place and of his parents, remain yet inviolable ſecrets. Upon leaving the college, he was recommended as a tutor to young gentlemen; but ſoon fell into a mean rambling kind of life, that produced him plenty of diſappointments and misfortunes. The firſt pretence he took up with was, that of being a ſufferer for religion, and procured a certificate that he was of Iriſh extract, and left the country for the ſake of the roman catholic religion, and was going on a pilgrimage to Rome. It was neceſſary, indeed, that he ſhould be equipped in the proper garb of a pilgrim; but not being in a condition to purchaſe one, though it conſiſted only of a long ſtaff handſomely turned, and a ſhort leathern or oil-cloth cloak, he betook himſelf to the following ſtratagem. In a chapel dedicated to a miraculous ſaint, he had obſerved that ſuch an one had been ſet up there as a monument of gratitude to ſome wandering pilgrim, come to the end of his journey, and though this chapel was never without a number of devotees, who prayed and burnt tapers before the image of the ſaint, he was not deterred from venturing in, and taking both ſtaff and cloak away, at noon-day: He eſcaped without any enquiry after him, carried off the booty unmoleſted, made haſte to a private corner, threw the cloak about his ſhoulders, and ſtalked, in all ſanctified gravity, with the ſtaff in his hand, till he got out of the city. "Being thus accoutred (ſays he) and furniſhed with a proper paſs, I began, at all proper places, to beg my way in a fluent Latin, accoſting only clergymen, or perſons of figure, by whom I could be underſtood, and found them moſtly ſo generous and credulous, that I might eaſily have ſaved money, and put myſelf into a much better dreſs before I had gone through a ſcore or two of miles; but ſo powerful was my vanity and extravagance, that as ſoon as I had got, what I thought a ſufficient viaticum, I begged no more, but viewed every thing worth ſeeing, and then retired to ſome inn, where I ſpent my money as freely as I had obtained it." He tells us, that he frequently met with objects that made him ſhrink. In lonely places the carcaſſes of men rotting and ſtinking, by the way ſide, faſtened with ropes round their necks to poſts: Theſe were diſbanded ſoldiers and ſailors, who uſed, after the peace of Ryſwick, to infeſt the roads, and were in conſequence, hung up in ſcores at a time, and their bodies thus expoſed *in terrorem*. At other places were to be met with ſmall croſſes with inſcriptions, "pray for the ſoul of A B that was found murdered on the ſpot." At the age of ſixteen, when he was in Germany, he fell upon the wild project of paſſing for a Formoſan. He recollected, that he had heard the Jeſuits ſpeak much of China and Japan, and was raſh enough to think that what he wanted of a right knowledge, he might make up by the ſtrength of a pregnant invention, which here, it muſt be confeſſed, found ample ſcope to work in. He ſet himſelf to form a new character and language, a grammar, a diviſion of the year into twenty months, a new religion, and what not! His alphabet was written from right to left, like the oriental tongues; and he ſoon inured his hand to write it with great readineſs. He now thought himſelf ſufficiently prepared to paſs for a Japaneſe converted to chriſtianity: He altered his Avignon certificate as artfully as he could, re-aſſumed his old pilgrim's habit, and began his tour, though with a heavy heart, to the low countries. Under the notion of a Japaneſe converted by ſome Jeſuit miſſionaries, and brought to Avignon to be farther inſtructed by them, as well as to avoid the dreadful puniſhment inflicted on converts by the emperor of Japan, he travelled ſeveral hundred leagues, with an appearance, however, ſo diſmal, and ſhabby, as to exceed even the very common beggars. His affairs now grew from bad to worſe: Want ſorely pinched him, and an inveterate itch added to all his other misfortunes. This, however, he rather looked upon as a merciful diſpenſation, inaſmuch, as it proved the means of preſerving him from the baſe deſigns of certain procureſſes, who, wandering about the ſtreets of Brabant and Flanders, picked up

him-

likely youths, in order to make a lewd trade of them. Pfalmanazar, very young, fanguine, and agreeable, was sometimes led by them in a seeming hospitable manner to certain charitable ladies, to receive, as was pretended, some token of their generosity; but in reality, that he might return a less commendable one to the benefactress: But my dissemper, says he, proved too disgustful a bar for me ever to be put to the trial — At large he inlisted into the Dutch service, and was carried by his officer to Aix-la-Chapelle. He afterwards entered into the elector of Cologne's service; but the debauched lives of his comrades, in the soldiery, extinguishing completely the faint traces of religion, and being still ambitious as ever to pass for a Japanese, he now chose to profess himself an unconverted or heathenish one, rather than what he had hitherto pretended to be, a convert to christianity; and freely entered the lists against priests and monks, who were assiduously and publickly endeavouring to convince him of his supposed errors. The last garrison he came to was Sluys, where brigadier Lauder, a Scotch colonel, introduced him to the chaplain, with whom he was admitted to have a conference, and which, at length, ended in our chaplain's fervent zeal to make a convert of him, by way of recommending, as it afterwards turned out, himself to the then bishop of London, whose piety could not fail of rewarding so worthy an action. By this time Pfalmanazar growing tired of the soldier's life, listened cordially to the chaplain's proposal of taking him over to England, and he was, accordingly, with great haste, bapt zed. A charitable design of converting a soul did not appear to be the ruling motive to this piece of solemn mockery; for he was so far from believing our young impostor to be what he pretended, that he had just before taken the most effectual methods to convince himself of the contrary, beyond all possibility of doubting. A letter of invitation from the bishop of London arriving, they set out for Rotterdam, were introduced there to the celebrated Mr. Basnage, and the English and French protestant churches. Pfalmanazar was, in general, much caressed there; but some there were, that put such shrewd questions to him, as carried the air of not giving all that credit which he could have wished. This threw him upon a whimsical expedient by way of removing all obstacles, viz. that of living upon raw flesh, roots, and herbs; and he soon habituated himself, he tells us, to this new and strange food, without receiving the least prejudice to his health; taking care to add a good deal of pepper and spices by way of concoction, whilst the people's astonishment at his diet served him for sauce of no contemptible relish. At his arrival in London he was introduced to our good bishop, was received with great humanity, and soon found a large circle of friends among the well-disposed both of clergy and laity. But (says he) I had a much greater number of opposers to combat with, who, though they judged rightly of me in the main, were far from being candid in their account of the discovery they pretended to make to my disadvantage; particularly Doctors Halley, Mead and Woodward. The too visible eagerness of these gentlemen to expose me at any rate for a cheat, served only to make others think the better of me, and even to look upon me as a kind of confessor; especially as those gentlemen were thought to be no great admirers of revelation, to which my patrons thought I had given so ample a testimony." His complexion, which happened to be very fair, was an unanswerable objection against his being of Formosa, which lies under the tropic: But he soon hatched a lucky distinction between those whose business exposes them to the sun, and those who keep at home, or under ground, without feeling the least degree of the reigning heat. On the other hand, his opposers were as much at a loss to find out his real country by his pronunciation of any of the languages he was master of. Dr. Mead took upon him to be very positive that he was of German or Dutch extract; "but he might as well (says Pfalmanazar) have affirmed me to have been an Ethiopean from my complexion, as a German from my pronunciation." As to his moral character, scandalous falsehoods were soon dispersed abroad, and crimes imputed to him that he was naturally averse to. On the other hand, the exact care he took of his behaviour and conversation, the plainness of his dress and diet, the little trouble he gave himself about wealth and preferment, and his reservedness to the fair sex; the warmth he expressed for religion, and the delight he was observed to take in the public offices of it, were, to his friends, convincing proofs of his sincerity. A variety of judgements were formed, even among those who thought him a cheat. Those of the church of Rome believed he was bribed to the imposture by some English ministers, to expose their church: The protestants in Holland thought he was hired to explode predestination, and to cry up the episcopacy of England, in derogation of the presbyterian government: Some represented him as a Jesuit in disguise, others as a tool of the nonjurors, among whom he had been introduced by his old friend the chaplain, who, by way of advancing his own fortune, introduced him also to all the great men in church and state. Before he had been three months in London, he was cried up for a prodigy; every body was desirous of seeing him, to which the public prints, foreign as well as domestic,

assisted, by blazing forth things in his praise, for which there was not the least foundation. He was presently set to translate the church catechism into the Formosan language; it was received by the bishop of London with candour, the author rewarded with generosity, and his catechism laid up among the most curious manuscripts. It was examined by the learned, they found it regular and grammatical, and gave it as their opinion, that it was a real language, and no counterfeit. After such success, our author was soon prevailed upon to write the well-known history of Formosa, which soon after appeared. A task so arduous and dangerous did not startle our young adventurer; though scarce twenty years old, and an entire stranger to these countries, he undertook it without hesitation. The booksellers were so earnest with him to dispatch it, whilst the town was hot in expectation of it, that he was scarcely allowed two months to write the whole, notwithstanding the almost constant avocations from visitors at home, and invitations abroad. The first edition had not been long published before a second was called for. In the interim, he was sent by the good bishop to Oxford to pursue such studies as he was most inclined to, whilst his opposers and advocates in London were disputing about the merits and demerits of his book. The learned at Oxford were not less divided in their opinions of our author. A convenient apartment was, however, assigned him in one of the colleges: He had all the advantages of learning the university could afford him, and a learned tutor to assist him. Here, to make a show of retrieving the time wasted abroad in the day-time in company, he used to light his candle, and let it burn the greatest part of the night in his study, that his neighbours might believe he was plying his book; and sleeping in his easy chair, would often leave the bed for a whole week just as he found it, to the great surprise of his bed-maker. He pretended soon to have swelled legs, which his friends failed not to account for, kindly intreating him to submit to more regular hours of rest; but he continued to go limping about like a gouty old fellow, though no one enjoyed a better share of health, or flow of spirits. Upon his return to London, he continued, for about ten years, to indulge a course of idleness and extravagance, with some sort of gallantry with the ladies, among whom (some persons of fortune and character) he became a great favourite. During this time, a scheme was proposed to him, which he was to father, of getting money by a white sort of Japan, the art of which was supposed to be brought by him from Formosa. But this, and several others, proved of short duration. The behaviour of his friends, and the objections they now began to make, put our adventurer upon thinking that they had a less charitable opinion of him than formerly, and that it was time to think of getting into some reputable employ, before the subscriptions, which the benevolent had long afforded him, should be withdrawn. Some absurdities, however, observed in his history of Formosa, in the end effectually discredited the whole relation, and saved him the trouble, and his friends the mortification, of an open confession of his guilt. He seemed, through a long course of life, to abhor the imposture, yet contented himself with owning it to his most intimate friends. Mr. Psalmanazar's learning and ingenuity, during the remainder of his life, did not fail to procure him a comfortable subsistance from his pen; he was concerned in compiling and writing works of credit, and lived exemplarily for many years. His death happened in 1763. In his last will and testament, dated Jan. 1, 1762, he declares that he had long since disclaimed, even publickly, all but the shame and guilt of his vile imposition; and orders his body to be buried, wherever he happens to die, in the day-time, and in the lowest and cheapest manner. "It is my earnest request, says he, that my body be not inclosed in any kind of coffin, but only decently laid in what is commonly called a shell, of the lowest value, and without lid or other covering which may hinder the natural earth from covering it all around."

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Bath, Oct. 26, 1764.

This day the corporation of this city met

at their Guildhall, and unanimously voted that the town-clerk should wait on the right hon. lord chief justice Pratt, their worthy recorder, with the following letter:

To the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Pratt.

"WE, the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Bath, beg leave to present our grateful acknowledgments of your upright and steady conduct on trying occasions in that high office, which, by his majesty's goodness to his people, you now sustain. And the near connection we have the honour of bearing with you, sir, as a member of our corporation, not suffering us to be any longer silent, we, with great sincerity and respect, join the public voice, testifying to you our thanks; and that a monument may remain amongst ourselves of our personal and particular respect and just attention to your character and conduct, desire you would permit us to ask you to sit for your picture, as a perpetual memorial of what ought never to be forgot by us or our posterity, whilst the spirit of law and liberty remains in any part of this free and independent kingdom."

To which his lordship soon after returned the following answer:

To Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq; Town-clerk.

SIR, Oct. 24, 1764.

"MY connection with the city of Bath makes me receive the honour of this compliment with particular satisfaction, and I feel a most sensible pleasure in finding that my conduct has been approved by that corporation. I hope I have done my duty; I have endeavoured to the utmost of my abilities to administer justice according to the laws of this kingdom, to which I am bound by all the ties of oaths and conscience, as well as by those of allegiance and gratitude to the best of sovereigns: the law of the land shall always be, as it ought, my only guide and master, from which I have learnt that the prerogative of the crown, and the liberty of the subject, spring from one parent root, the good of the people, and are so closely knit together, that they are constitutionally inseparable. I beg the favour of you to represent to the corporation how strongly I feel the marks of regard which they are pleased to express for me in their unanimous resolution; and I intreat you to convey to them my best acknowledgements for the notice whereby they have so obligingly distinguished

Your most obedient humble servant,

C. PRATT.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6, about a quarter past four in the morning, a slight, but alarming shock of an earthquake was felt at Oxford, the neighbouring towns and villages, at Cirencester in Gloucestershire, and in different parts of Berkshire and Wiltshire.

His royal highness the duke of York, who has lately visited many of the nobility, at their seats in the country, has been presented with the freedom of Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, in a silver box.

There have been some disturbances in Derbyshire, occasioned by the high price of corn.

Ten houses have been consumed by fire, at Cowes, in the isle of Wight.

York, Nov. 6. A few days ago, as a farmer was filling his dung cart, in a lane between Ferrybridge and Pontefract, he heard something cry out greatly, and on looking over the hedge into a close, he saw a large hare frequently jumping up a great height, leaping about, and crying out lamentably; upon his making up to her he found, to his great surprize, that a weezel had seized her by the side of the neck, and was hanging thereon like a bull-dog, which so retarded the speed of that swift and timid animal, that he easily took hold of it by the hind leg; but the weezel would not leave its hold until he set his foot upon it, when it instantly seized him by the shoe, and would not desist till he squeezed it to death.

A fine large salmon trout was lately catched with a casting-net at Eaton's ferry, near Waltham abbey, which measured one yard and two inches in length, and weighed 16 lb.

Extract of a Letter from Whitby, Oct. 29.

"Friday morning last, we were alarmed here by two very loud claps of thunder, the last of which discharged itself on the west end of a new brick house that stands a little way out of this town, and considerably damaged the same. Luckily the family happened to be all at that time in the kitchen adjoining to the east end of the house, so that none of them received any harm. The chimney and gable suffered greatly. The windows are some of them drove out, frames and all, and others broke and wood-rent in a most surprising manner. The doors, the clock, the corner cup-board, the tables, and all round, both above and below stairs, are much shattered. A thousand little breaches are made in the floor, and several ragged holes are made through two or three brick walls. But what appears most surprising, is that where there is any brass (which by the learned is generally esteemed a non-electric) it is more affected with the lightening than the things made of iron are; and in several places where they are promiscuously blended together, the brass is shattered to pieces, while the iron does not appear in the least damaged."

Cork, Nov. 1. A gentleman who came from Bandon last Saturday morning, saw near that town, at day-break, a phænomenon of an uncommon nature, being a large globe of fire with a tail of a considerable length in the N. E. of the hemisphere; he observed the globe to burst into small particles of fire, and the tail fall in a perpendicular made

to the ground, at no great diſtance from the ſpot.

They write from Liſbon, that in digging up the foundation of an old palace, burnt in the late fire, the workmen found an urn containing three hundred gold medals of the emperor Titus, now ſaid to have been ſtruck ſoon after he gained that ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Jews; having this inſcription, TITO VESPASIANO AVGVSTO IMPERATORI.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 30. The merchants of this place, in imitation of thoſe at Boſton, having on repeated trials found both the ſoil and climate proper for cultivation of hemp, have agreed to ſow ſome large tracts of land next ſeaſon, in order to keep the conſiderable ſums within the province, which have hitherto been remitted abroad for this uſeful article.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Sept. 13. The 13th ult. his honour the lieutenant-governor gave his aſſent to "an act for laying an additional duty upon all negroes hereafter to be imported into this province for the time therein mentioned, to be paid by the firſt purchaſers of ſuch negroes." The duty is 1 pool. currency, equal to about 14l. 5s. 9d. ſterl. and takes place the 1ſt of Jan. 1766, and to continue for three years.

The following is an account of a ſurprizing phænomenon which happened at Philadelphia on the 20th of July laſt.—At forty minutes paſt ſeven in the evening, about two miles and a half ſouth-weſt of that city, a ball of fire was ſeen near the north-eaſt about fifty degrees above the horiſon; it took its courſe near north-weſt, its diameter at times conſiderably bigger than that of the ſun, eſpecially at one time it opened ſo as ſeemingly it would have ſeparated itſelf. It appeared like a large flaming ſheet of fire, inclining together like that of a new-blown roſe. It ſound as it went (which was very ſwift) was like that of a great fire urged by a ſtrong wind. It kept near one height all the way, till it had croſſed the meridian to the north about twenty degrees, where was a ſmall cloud which ſeemed as if it attracted it. It mounted higher, and juſt as it ſeemed to touch the outward edge of the cloud, it broke into thouſands of pieces, like that of ſpringing a mine, where the pieces and particles would all be in a flame, when, as near as could be gueſſed, in about thirty ſeconds of time came the report, which was like the firing of a large cannon, the ſound of it believed to laſt the full minute. It had ſomething exceedingly remarkable in its centre, like a bar of iron, which appeared to be very hot, out of which there came ſparks of fire as it went.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Sept. 17.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Banks arrived here from Providence in fifteen days; with him came paſſenger Capt. Cummings, late of a ſloop belonging to this port, who, on the 5th of June laſt, was taken by a French Guarda Coſta, four leagues from the ſhore, off Cape Tiberoon, he having occaſion to ſend his boat aſhore for water, on his voyage from the Hellenas, being loaded with ſalt. Capt. Cummings was carried to Porto Prince, and after confining him and his people five days in gaol, they condemned his veſſel and cargo, and then diſmiſſed him. (See p. 540.)

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

New-Port, Sept. 10. Capt. Godfrey arrived here laſt Friday, in forty-ſix days, from the bay of Honduras, by whom we learn, that the affairs there, reſpecting the cutting of logwood by the Engliſh, are not yet accommodated; on the contrary, in the anſwer the Spaniſh governor of Merida gave, when applied to by the perſon who was ſent thither from Jamaica, in order to ſettle matters, the baymen were limited to twenty leagues up the ſouth ſide of the new river, and if catched on the north ſide to be arreſted, and their negroes ſeized: In the river Balis, and 4 leagues to the ſouthward of its mouth, to be allowed free liberty, without interruption; but if diſcovered to be any further to the ſouthward, they ſubject their effects to confiſcation. (See p. 517.)

The Swift ſloop of war, in her paſſage from the Bay to Jamaica, with the above anſwer, was caſt away; on which the captain, meeting with a brig from New-York, bound to the Bay, took poſſeſſion of her, and proceeded to Jamaica. The ſails, rigging, &c. of the Swift, were ſaved, and it was probable her hull would not be loſt.

Accounts brought from North America by the Juno frigate ſay, that 100 of our forces were loſt in boats going on a command up a river there.

Capt. Penford, of the Nancy, lately from Gambia, ſoon after he had left the coaſt, had the misfortune to loſe his bowſprit, and five of his men ſeized the veſſel with an intention to go pirating on the Spaniſh main; they had taken the opportunity, while the captain, mate, and two men, were below, to collect what offenſive weapons they could find, and then called in an inſolent manner for them to come on deck; but Capt. Penford, hearing they intended to throw him overboard, and thoſe that would join to oppoſe them in their villainous ſcheme, he endeavoured to retake the veſſel, aſſiſted by the two men. They ſtabbed one of the villains, and another jumped overboard; the reſt were eaſily ſecured and chained to the deck. After this they were reduced to the moſt miſerable diſtreſs, being ſix weeks without bread, and having but four pounds of beef divided among eleven men, and one pint of water per day. The 4th of September they had the happineſs to make the iſland of Teneriff, after a paſſage of 113 days, having

laſt

but but two slaves, notwithstanding they all had the small pox during the voyage, and no doctor to attend them.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 26. JOHN Heathcote, Esq; was married to Miss Mount.—29. Thomas Cholmondely, Esq; member for Cheshire, to Miss Dorothy Cowper.

Nov. 7. John Gorton, Esq; to Miss Martha Hearne—Jasper Lane, Esq; to Miss Sally Walgrave.

Lately. Dr. Alexander, to Miss Gontley, a 20,000l. fortune—Henry Howard, Esq; to Miss Julia Molineux—Dr. Bates, of Aylesbury, to Miss Vanhattan—Dr. Grieve, to Miss Le Grand—Rich. Johnson, Esq; to Miss Naish—Rev. Mr. Dashwood, to lady Martha Knollis—Roger Stapleton, Esq; to Miss Harriot Beverley.

Oct. 28. Lady Pococke was delivered of a daughter.

Nov. 8. Lady of the hon. Mr. Cary, of a daughter—9. Mrs. Jordan, of Camberwell, of a son and heir—14. Lady of Gen. Lambton, of a son—15. Lady viscountess Downe, of a son and heir—Lady of George Richard Carter, Esq; of a daughter—Rebecca Parserry, of Newton, near Bury, Suffolk, of three daughters.

Lately. Lady Clive, of a daughter—Lady of Ralph Bates, Esq; of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Oct. 16. LADY King, mother of lord Kingsborough—31. William Boswell, of Red lion square, Esq;

Nov. 3. Joseph Rudge, of Newent, Gloucestershire, aged 107—William Stanley, of Ryegate, Surry, Esq;—5. Lady Lawson, wife of sir Henry Lawson, bart.—Dr. Hadley, physician to the Charter-house—7. Deputy James Ennis, of Walbrook ward—10. Mr. Thomas Gorman, jun. surgeon in Old-street, a young gentleman skilled in his profession, amiable in his temper, and whose loss will long be deplored by his friends and acquaintance—Rt. hon. Fulwar, lord Craven, succeeded in title and estate by his brother—13. Right hon. sir Thomas Clarke, knt. master of the rolls, and a privy counsellor—14. Sir Philip Chetwood, of Oakley, in Shropshire, bart. succeeded by his eldest son, now sir John Chetwood, bart.—Dr. Bracken, an eminent physician, of Lancaster, well known for his writings—Robert Humphreys, of Clapton, Esq;—15. James M'Cullock, Esq; Ulster king at arms, in Ireland—16. Nehemiah Brooke, of Hackney, Esq;—Lady Graham, wife of the late col. Brown—17. Richard Woodford, Esq; high sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 1779—24. The widow Haughton, who formerly kept the Jerusalem tavern, Clerkenwell—William Abbet, of Epsom, Esq;—Jeremiah Innis, Esq; formerly a merchant of Bristol—26. Jonathan Raleigh, Esq; member for Fowey, in Cornwall.

Lately. Charles Warford, of Hackney, Esq; aged 93—Sir John Wynne, of Leeswood, Flint, bart.—Mr. Charles Churchill, the celebrated poet and satyrist, at Boulogne, on a visit to Mr. Wilkes—Edward Church, of Mortlake, Esq;—Thomas Lewis, Esq; formerly member for Radnor—Mrs. Pelican, of Cork, aged 105—Mrs. Lowther, sister of the late earl of Tyrone, aged 70, who became a widow at 24, but from regard to her children, never would alter her condition—Right hon. earl Paulett, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Somersetshire, and col. of the first battalion of the militia thereof; succeeded in honours and estates by his brother Vere, now earl Paulett—George Lockhart, of Carnwath, Esq;—Peter Craven, Esq; an eminent corn-factor—Miss Anne Hamilton, niece of the earl of Abercorn—Joseph Mosely, Esq; a justice of peace for Kent—Francis Buller, Esq; member for Westloe, Cornwall—William Quilton, Esq; who had fined for sheriff—Sir Nathaniel Thorold, of Harmston, in Lincolnshire, bart.—Samuel Beverly, of Croydon, Esq;—John Caulfield, Esq; uncle to the earl of Charlemount—Captain Otway, son of the late general—Josiah Bennell, of Greenwich, Esq;—Charles Palmer, of Warwickshire, Esq;—John Amersham, of Hackney, Esq;—Mary Francis, of Moorfields, aged 102—Gilbert Affleck, of Stamford, Esq;—Col. Crauford, governor of Minorca—Matth. Bower, of Dulwich, Esq;—Mrs. Alice Foot, of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, aged 100—Lieut. Gen. Thomas Murray.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Charles Naylor was presented to the vicarage of Wares-Wotton, Warwickshire—Mr. Waller, to the living of St. Andrew, Undershaft, London—Mr. Rhodde, to the rectory of Haughton, Durham—Mr. Hele, to a prebend of Wells—Mr. Sampson to the vicarage of Harbledown, in Yorkshire—Mr. Brewster, to the vicarage of Heighington, Durham—Mr. Paget, to the vicarage of Billsley, Somersetshire—Mr. Wollaston, to the rectory of Wolverstone, Suffolk—Mr. Catthew, to the rectory of Little Bulings, Suffolk—Mr. Goodson, to the vicarage of Beasley, Leicestershire—Mr. Cocks, to the vicarage of Stoke Bliss, in Herefordshire—Mr. Joseph More was elected ordinary of Newgate.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable the rev. Mr. Woodward to hold the rectory of Penton-Mewsey, in Hants, with the rectory of East Hendred, Berks—Mr. Williamson, to hold the rectories of Lolworth, Cambridgeshire, and of Milbrook, in Bedfordshire—Dr. Brooke, to hold the rectories of Fornset St. Mary cum Fornset St. Peter, Norfolk, with the vicarage of Icklestone, Cambridgeshire—Mr. Collins, to hold the rectories of Grafton and Coombe, in Sussex.

Pro-

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Nov. 17. Joſiah Hardy, Eſq; is appointed conſul at Cadiz and Port St. Mary—The ſieur de Hallow is approved of as conſul for Denmark in the ports of England, &c.

St. James's, Nov. 17. Prince William Henry is created duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh, in Great Britain, and earl of Connaught, in Ireland. [Edw. Legrand, Eſq; is appointed his treaſurer, colonels Clinton and Ligonier, grooms of his bed-chamber, captains Cox and Blackwood, his equerries, and the rev. Mr. Duval, his ſecretary.]

St. James's, Nov. 23. George Pigot, Eſq; late governor of Fort St. George, was created a baronet with remainder to his two brothers.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Major Gen. Gage is appointed commander in chief in America—Major Slaughter, firſt major of the ſecond troop of horſe guards, and Capt. Buckley, to be 2d major in his room—Mr. Gates, major of the 60th regiment—Edw. Harvey, Eſq; col. of the third regiment of horſe, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment—William Home, Eſq; col. of the 46th regiment of foot—Earl of Thomond, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Somerſetſhire—Ralph Barton, Eſq; col. of the third regiment of foot—Dr. Marriotte, to be advocate general—Thomas Gibbes, Eſq; ſurveyor general of the Leeward Iſlands, &c. &c.—James Stewart, Eſq; ſerjeant painter to his majeſty—Dr. Bayley was elected phyſician of Middleſex hoſpital—Dr. Barnardiſton, vice chancellor of Cambridge univerſity—Dr. Richardſon, phyſician of the London hoſpital—Rev. Mr. Watſon, profeſſor of chemiſtry at Cambridge—Vaſe, earl Paulett, recorder of Bridgewater—Rev. Mr. Kimber, created doctor in civil law—Dr. Sibthorpe, phyſician to the Charter-houſe—John Creed, Eſq; a verdurer of Rockingham foreſt.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 20, 1764.

Amſterdam,	36 10 a	Bourdeaux ditto,	30 ¼
Uſ.	2 10 2 Uſ.	Cadiz,	38 ⅛ ½
Ditto at ſight,	36 8	Madrid,	38 11 16
Rotterd.	36 10 2 Uſ.	Bilboa,	38 ⅛
	2 11 2 ½ Uſ.	Leghorn,	48 ½ a 48
Antwerp,	No price	Genoa,	47 ⅛
Hambugh,	35 3 2½	Venice,	50
Uſ.		Liſbon,	5l. 3d. ½
Paris, 1 day's date,	36 ½	Porto,	5l. 3d. ⅛
Ditto 2 Uſ.	30 ½	Dublin,	9½
Gold in coin,			3l. 18s.
Ditto in bars			3l. 18s.
Piſtoles, of eight,			5s. 2d. ½
Ditto ſmall,			5s. 2d. ½
Mexico,			5s. 2d. ⅝
Ditto ſmall,			5s. 2d. ⅝
Silver in bars ſtand.			5s. 3d. ½

Bills of Mortality from Oct. 25 to Nov. 20.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males	663	Males	894
Females	625	Females	883
	1288		1777
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 Years	549	Within the Walls	167
Between 2 and 5	171	Without the walls	446
5 and 10 —	83	Middlſex and Surry	831
10 and 20 —	82	City & Suburbs Weſt.	333
20 and 30 —	148		1777
30 and 40 —	185		
40 and 50 —	170		
50 and 60 —	158	Weekly, Oct. 30.	440
60 and 70 —	116	Nov. 6.	405
70 and 80 —	73	13.	518
80 and 90 —	37	20.	694
90 and 100 —	5		1777
	1777		

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17lb. 6oz. 2s. 3d.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, October 20. The king has publickly declared, that he will not only give audience to the ſenators, miniſters, grandees, &c. but even to the loweſt peaſants.

Prince Radzivil, palatinate of Wilna, is ſummoned, by a decree of the confederacy of Lithuania, to return to Poland within a month.

We are very eaſy with regard to the invaſion of the Pruſſian troops, the king of Pruſſia having withdrawn them, and promiſed to make ſatisfaction for any damage they may have occaſioned.

We learn from the frontiers of Turkey, that 20,000 ſpahis, and 30,000 janiſaries, drawn from Choczim, Widin, Oczakow, and Bender, are aſſembled in a body. It ſeems the Ottoman court continues to pay attention to the ſtay the Ruſſian troops make in Poland; and the ſieur la Roche, charged with the affairs of the prince de Moldavia, has had orders to repreſent to prince Repnin the uneaſineſs of the Porte upon this ſubject. The Ruſſian miniſter has promiſed that Staniſlawow, Brody, and Szamoize ſhall be immediately evacuated; and further, that he will write to his court, to deſire that all the Ruſſian troops may quit this kingdom.

Warſaw, October 26. Letters from Wallachia, of the 14th inſtant, adviſe, that the plague is broke out there, and that for fear of its ſpreading, the doors of ſome houſes at Mohilow, upon the Nieſter, have been bricked up.

Peterſburgh, November 1. The whole trial of Lieut. Mirowicz has been printed, and was publiſhed on the day of execution.

Dantzic, Oct. 15. Letters from Ruſſia adviſe, that great quantities of ſal petre have been bought up there, with the conſent of the

* *See our laſt, p.* 543.

the empreſs for the king of Pruſſia, even to the exclusion of all other nations; the ſaltpetre which was put on board Engliſh and Dutch ſhips, to be ſent again to other countries, hath been landed and delivered to the Pruſſian commiſſaries.

Berlin, Oct. 20. One Fredericſen, who rented ſome land under a certain nobleman, who has a conſiderable eſtate in Sileſia, walking a-croſs his farm, happened to meet his landlord, who ordering him to do ſome very menial office, though his own ſervants were near at hand, the boor ſeemed to decline it, upon which the nobleman ſtruck him; and, upon his ſaying he was no ſlave, he was ſeized by the ſervants, heartily drubbed, and afterwards delivered to the military, to be more ſeverely puniſhed. What would have been the end of it, is uncertain, had not a good-natured field officer taken cogniſance of the affair, and diſcharged Fredericſen. Soon after, it is ſaid to have reached the king's ear, who is reported thereupon to have declared, that henceforward the meaneſt of his ſubjects in that dutchy, ſhould not be puniſhed before they were legally tried and convicted before a civil magiſtrate reſiding in the diſtrict to which they belong. This regulation will not, it is thought, be well reliſhed by the military, whoſe power will be thereby greatly abridged; but it ſhews that the king of Pruſſia duly performs the chief office of a king, which is to prevent the poor from being oppreſſed by the rich.

Brunſwick, Oct. 19. His ſerene highneſs our hereditary prince, who ſtaid ſome time with his uncle the king of Pruſſia, in Sileſia, and afterwards at Potſdam, returned here the 15th inſtant in perfect health. Her royal highneſs his conſort advances happily in her pregnancy.

Cologne, Oct. 26. The landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has, in form, delivered the reins of government of the county of Hanau to the hereditary prince his ſon. The edict, declaring it, was publiſhed the 13th.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 25. The elector of Cologne, as metropolitan of Oſnabrug, has publiſhed a proteſt againſt the pretenſions of the chapter of that biſhoprick to the adminiſtration of ſpiritual affairs during the minority of the prince biſhop, ſon of the king of Great Britain: and, in conſequence, his ſerene highneſs has nominated to exerciſe the ſaid adminiſtration on his part, the honorary biſhop of Ahauſen, with the title of poteſtal vicar, and the dean and canon Charles de Vogelius, with that of vicar general; ordering all the inhabitants and ſubjects of the biſhoprick to acknowledge them as ſuch, on pain of eccleſiaſtical cenſure, &c. The chapter of Oſnabrug is alſo in litigation with the king of Great-Britain, in his quality of father and guardian of the young prince-biſhop, concerning the temporal adminiſtration and the preſentation of the comitial ſuffrage in the diet of the empire.

Paris, Nov. 5. We have received an account of the impoſitions which have been laid upon the inhabitants of the colony of St. Domingo; which will produce the ſum of four millions of livres yearly.

Leghorn, Oct. 13. They write from Algiers, that Mr. Harriſon, commodore of the Engliſh ſquadron, has terminated with the bey the diſpute about a ſhip that was taken under the Engliſh colours, and for which the ſaid commodore had orders to demand ſatisfaction. The bey has reſtored the ſhip without requiring any money, which is very extraordinary, and contrary to the cuſtom of thoſe pirates, with whom every thing that falls into their hands is deemed good prize.

Venice, October 26. The plague has again broken out in ſeveral villages of Dalmatia, therefore the quarentine has been again increaſed to forty-two days.

Bagdad, Aug. 12. Yeſterday we received advice, by a courier from Baſſora, in eight days, that Mahmout Kyava had been arreſted there and cloſely guarded. This Mahmout who was governor of Baſſora when Ali Pacha was maſſacred, attempted to diſmember that government, and to render it independent of that of Bagdad; and in caſe he ſhould not be able to complete his deſign, he had taken ſome precautions for his own ſafety and to ſecure the immenſe riches, which, it is ſaid, he had acquired by his extortions. Omar Pacha, deprived of the revenues of the government of Baſſora and its dependencies, not being able of himſelf to ſubdue the rebel, had recourſe to the chief of the Arabs named Mouteſicks, and neighbours of Baſſora. The latter inveſted the city the 18th of July, and firſt met with ſome reſiſtance, but on producing the orders of the Pacha, who only demanded the detention of the governor, he was clapped into irons and delivered up immediately.

☞ *We ſhall give ſome account of an* Admonition to the younger Clergy, *which we find is the production of the ingenious and learned author of the eſſays on Gratitude and Oeconomy, of which we have already given extracts, in December, or the Appendix.*

It is requeſted, in this time of ſcarcity, of ſome humane correſpondent, to communicate to us the beſt method of making potato bread and treacle beer, as practiſed in the northern counties. Alſo the beſt remedies for the yellows and ſtaggers in horſes, with which they are much afflicted in ſeveral parts of England. Poetes Legou *will be obliged in December or the Appendix, when we ſhall give the articles of peace with the Delawars and Senecas. I. W's caſe in our next, with many other ingenious pieces, proſe and verſe, received from our kind correſpondents. Paulo is received.*